FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XX. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 8, 1837. [NO. 1066.

TED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
y Edward J. Hale,
per annum, if paid in advance; $3
during the year of subscription; or
at the end of the year.

RTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents
for the first, and thirty cents for each
publication. Advertisers are request-
the number of insertions desired, or
be continued till forbid, and charged
y.
rs to the Editor must be post paid.

Mountain Butter.

eceived from Grayson C'ty, Virginia,
0 lbs. prime RUTTER, put up by the
lies, and for sale by
C. J. ORRELL,
Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay street.
ille October 30, 1837. 65 tf

lution of Partnership.

partnership heretofore existing, under
m of *Leete & Cook*, is this day dissolved
consent. All persons having claims a-
Firm, will present them to Harvey
payment; and all those indebted to said
requested to make immediate payment
being duly authorized to settle all the
id Concern.
HARVEY LEETE,
WILLIAM C. COOK.
5th, 1837.

Further Notice.

bscriber having purchased the entire
st in the late Firm of Leete & Cook,
s all persons having claims against the
resent them to him; and those indebted
nds, Notes or Accounts, are respect-
sted to pay the same without delay.
ness in future will be conducted by
old Stand of Leete & Cook, GREEN
where he is now receiving, in addition
nt Stock, a general assortment of
AND WINTER GOODS,
CONSISTING OF
RY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
ware, Hats, Shoes, &c.,
will sell low for CASH, or in exchange
Produce.
H. LEETE.
30, 1837. 65tf

Saw Mill Owners.

attend to the sale of Lumber in this
Having been engaged in the business
ight years past, I am under the impres-
quaintance with this and foreign mark-
s to enable me to dispose of Lumber
dvantage. Where Lumber is directed
ed, the usual charge of Wharfage will
Fair advances made when wished.
O. G PARSLEY.
ton, N. C., Oct. 25, 1837. 65tf.

. Martins SALT.

00 BUSHELS, Coarse and Dry, in
store, and for sale.
O G. PARSLEY.
Wharf, Wilmington, N. C. 65-3t.
October 25, 1837.

NOTICE.

The Subscriber offers for
sale, his Place, lying on the South side
of Deep River, in the County of Moore,
l leading directly from Fayetteville to
ugh, 42 miles from the former and 50
tter, containing 266 acres, 75 of which
cleared, and under cultivation. One
ntaining four acres; a good Garden and
e better in the County; two Dwelling
good and excellent repair, contiguous
her, and joined by Piazzas in the form
containing 12 good rooms; Yard newly
workmanlike order and out of as good
s can be procured; together with all ne-
t Houses, such as a Barn, Stables, Cribs,
the most suitable and convenient place
n, and also for a Store, acknowledged
know it, of any other from Fayetteville
orough.
son who may be desirous of putting
that line, and of doing business success-
her way, may do well to purchase, as
will be offered low.
ANGUS McCALLUM.

For Sale,

THE FINE HORSE
WSON BLAKELEY.

The Subscribers, owning
this Horse in partnership, and
having no experience in train-
ing, or inclination to run him,
m up at Auction to the highest bidder,
e, on Tuesday the 21st November next,
week of Moore County Court.
LEY was five years old last Spring
black legs, mane and tail, and very
by judges to be perfect in make, and
most beautiful horses in the country.—
red by old North Carolina, his dam
celebrated mare by Napoleon, grand
d Clown. From Blakeley's pure blood
ld appearance, he would be a popular
stand in any country, and if properly
ould be a first rate racer, as he has prov
to have both speed and bottom. He
own at Carthage on Monday and Tues
irt. A credit of twelve months will be
ond and approved security will be re-
quired.
GREEN WOMACK,
CHARLES CHALMERS.
County, Sept 24, 1837. 64ts.

ALL AND WINTER GOODS.

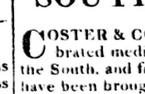
UBSCRIBERS respectfully inform their
ds, that they have just received from N.
Philadelphia, their Fall and Winter
consisting of a general assortment of
BRITISH AND AMERICAN
RY GOODS,
Shoes, Bonnets, Groce-
ries, &c.
ll be sold low for Cash or Country Pro-
n time to punctual customers.
JOHNSON & MARTIN.
17, 1837. 63tf

Notice.

ersons indebted to the Subscriber are
ested to come forward and make imme-
ment, as further indulgence cannot be
16, 1837. T. J. JORDAN.
63tf

SHOE & LEATHER STORE,
MARKET SQUARE,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received a Large STOCK OF
BOOTS & SHOES,
Comprising a very general assortment.—Also, Sole and Upper LEATHER, Calf Skins, Lining and Binding ditto, Shoe Thread, Varnish, &c. &c.
All of which will be sold low for Cash.



GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS and SHOES manufactured from the best materials.
PELEG PEARCE.
October 17, 1837. 63tf

Female Classical School,
FAYETTEVILLE.

THE Exercises of this School will recommence on Monday, the 16th October, under the superintendence of Miss SARAH GREEN, from the District of Columbia, and Mr. E. TRIPP, as heretofore. This School is intended to be so limited in number as to secure to the Pupils the advantages of thorough instruction, and from the experience of the past year, the Committee are warranted in commending it to the patronage of the public, as furnishing means of acquiring sound and useful knowledge under a good moral influence.

Terms of Tuition—In the Classical Department, including Drawing and Painting, $10 per quarter.

In the Junior Department, $5 per quarter.

Reference to Rev. J. B BUXTON, *Pres't.*
C. P MALLETT,
C. T HAIGH,
LOUIS D. HENRY,
JNO. H. HALL,
JNO. HUSKE,
T. C BLAKE,
JOHN W. WRIGHT,
Committee.
October 10, 1837. 63 tf.

SOUTHERN TONIC
COSTER & COXE

AGUE AND FEVER,
And every sympton of general Debility, speedily and permanently cured by
COSTER & COXE'S
ORIGINAL
SOUTHERN TONIC.

COSTER & COXE, the inventors of this celebrated medicine, from a long residence in the South, and from the nature of their vocation, have been brought immediately in contact with the Ague and Fever in its most obstinate forms, and have frequently been compelled to witness the entire want of success in the practice of the most skilful Physicians. The usual and popular mode of treating this disease has been, first to evacuate the stomach and bowels, and then resort to the use of Tonics—of which class of Medicines a very great variety have been recommended to the Public—all of which have had their advocates, and that which has been by far the most popular one, has been Peruvian Bark and its preparations, particularly that of *Quinine*. There are insurmountable objections to the administration of Quinine, as to most individuals, (when carried to a salutary point,) it produces a roaring in the ears, nausea, and a headach, very similar to a bilious headach; and when it effects a cure it is seldom permanent. It was the hope of avoiding this state of things that induced us to try the "Southern Tonic," and we are happy to say that its success has surprised *even us.* As there is no Arsenic, Mercury, or any thing *in the least* hurtful to the human constitution in it, there can be no objection to the administration of the Southern Tonic to the most tender infant; indeed it will be found the most delicate and effective medicine known in those cases of Disorganized Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility which so frequently present themselves in children.

We subjoin the opinions of a few individuals.

From Col. John B Hogan, Collector of the Port of Mobile—formerly Senator from the counties of Mobile, Baldwin, &c. Acting Adj and Inspector General of the Army in the recent Creek Campaign, &c.

Mobile, August 18, 1836.

GENTLEMEN—During the late Creek Campaign, I was attacked violently with Bilious Intermittent Fever, which for several days confined me to my quarters at Tallassee. Your "Southern Tonic" was recommended to me, and my friend, Dr. Bussey, actually rode from Tallassee to Montgomery and back in one day to procure me a bottle, which entirely relieved me, and enabled me, before I had taken half the quantity, to proceed on and join the army on Hatchachubba, Since my return home my son was attacked, and I sent into the city for your Tonic, and regretted to learn there was none for sale in Mobile. Cannot you send some to this place, so that our citizens may enjoy the benefits of the best medicine of the sort I have ever tried? Your attention to this request will confer a favour on the afflicted, and oblige one who has already experienced its beneficial effects.

Your obedient servant,
JOHN B. HOGAN.

Montgomery, June 30, 1836.

Messrs. Coster & Coxe—GENTLEMEN: I have used your Southern Tonic with unparalleled success. I cured four cases of Ague and Fever permanently with *one bottle* of this invaluable medicine.
JESSE H. MOSELY.

From our representative to the Legislature, Col. Jno. A. Campbell.

GENTLEMEN—No medicine stands so high in my estimation as your Southern Tonic, for the cure of Ague and Fever. I used it at first by the advice of my family Physician, with success, and its effects upon more recent cases have been equally gratifying. Yours, truly,
JNO. A. CAMPBELL.

From Major J. B. MORSE.

DEAR SIRS—I had been afflicted with Ague and Fever for a long time, and although the remedies which were prescribed gave me temporary relief, yet none removed the cause of the disease, and thereby permanently cured me till I used your Southern Tonic. I did so. This gave the great confidence in it, and as I saw that you had recommended it in cases of debility, general weakness, and inactivity of the digestive organs, I induced my wife, who had been laboring under these symptoms for a year or more, to try it. She used one bottle with some evidences of an increase of health, and few bottles more taken in moderate doses entirely cured her.
Respectfully, yours,
J. B. MORSE.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine has been received, on consignment, by E. J Hale, Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 00 per bottle, or $9 per dozen.

CHEAP PAPER
For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

Tonic Mixtures.

I DO not question the legal right, which every person has to throw together some bitter or other substances, and to send them forth to the world as a cure for Fever and Ague; this right, however it may have been abused, has been exercised at all times in every country where this complaint has prevailed; and we can now enumerate *thousands of remedies* that have been gotten up, sported their brief while, and sunk again into the oblivion whence they sprung.

But, I do most earnestly protest against the course which continues to be pursued by one person or set of persons after another, towards Rowand's Tonic Mixture. If a better, safer or more efficient medicine can be afforded by any of our quidnuncs or wiseacres, it is due to their fellow-citizens that it should be submitted for their adoption.

But we pray all who have any regard for the lives and health of the members of community, to desist from their attempts to imitate a remedy so exalted in public estimation, or to substitute for it such trash as can in no wise approach it in excellence, however easy it may be even for the *unfledged Tyro in Medicine* to resemble it in superficial appearance, taste and smell.

In order to protect those from imposition who may be inquiring after ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE, and to assist them in distinguishing between the original and genuine mixture and the numerous imitations and substitutes which continue to sprout up in different points of the country, the names and whereabouts of such as have as yet been discovered are annexed.

Rowland's Tonic Mixture, by L. S. Comstock & Co., of New York.
Rushton & Aspinwall's Tonic Mixture, by Rushton & Aspinwall, New York.
Green's Tonic Mixture, by Butler & Clay, N. Y.
The Southern Tonic, by Coster & Coxe, Alabama.
Marshall's Tonic Mixture, by Charles Marshall, Philadelphia.
Cave & Schaffer's Tonic Fever and Ague Mixture, by Cave & Schaffer, Philadelphia.

The public may be saved from uncertainty as to the genuineness of ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE, by calling upon his authorized agents throughout the country, or upon application to the proprietor.

JNO. R. ROWAND, M. D.
260 Market street, Philadelphia.
February 23. 32tf

GLAD TIDINGS.

Peters' Vegetable PILLS,

HAVING stood the test of experience, are recommended to the Public as decidedly superior to any combination of Medicine ever offered to the American People. The proprietor of these pills, being a regular bred physician, and having practised his profession extensively for many years in different climates, is enabled to offer to the afflicted invalid a medicine on the effects of which he is willing to risk his reputation.

He does not pretend that they are a positive cure, or even beneficial in every complaint, but he most firmly believes that in all diseases where a cathartic or an aperient medicine is needed, they will be found far superior to any of those drastic purgative medicines which are so much puffed in the public prints as purifiers of the blood. When taken according to the directions accompanying them, they are highly beneficial in the prevention and cure of bilious fevers, fever and ague, dyspepsia, liver complaints, sick headache, jaundice, asthma, dropsy, rheumatism, enlargement of the spleen, piles, cholic, female obstructions, heart-burn, nausea, furred tongue, distension of the stomach and bowels, incipient diarrhœa, flatulence, habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, blotched or sallow complexion, and in all cases of torpor of the bowels, where a cathartic or an aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, griping, nor debility.

Wherever these pills have been once introduced into a family they become a standing remedy, and are called for again and again, which is sufficient proof of their good qualities.

Perhaps no article of the kind has ever been offered to the Public supported by testimonials of a character so decisive, from sources as respectable, or that has given more universal satisfaction.

They have the testimony of the whole medical profession in their favor, while not a single case of ill consequences or inefficiency can be alleged against them.

Hundreds and thousands bless the day they became acquainted with Peters' Vegetable Pills, which, in consequence of their extraordinary goodness, have attained a *popularity unprecedented* in the history of *medicine.*

The very circumstance alone, that *physicians* in every part of the Union, (but more especially in the Southern States, where they have long been in use,) are making free use of them in their practice, *speaks volumes* in their praise. Add to this the fact that all who use, invariably recommend them to their friends, and the testimony in their favor is almost irresistible. As an anti-bilious remedy, and to prevent costiveness, they have no rival. One fifty cent box will establish their character, and prove that there is truth even in an advertisement.

Prepared by Joseph Priestly Peters, M. D. at his institution for the cure of obstinate diseases by means of vegetable remedies, No. 129 Liberty street, New York. Each box contains 40 pills.—Price 50 cents.

For sale by
E. J. HALE.
Fayetteville, May 9. 1837.

NEW GOODS.

I AM NOW RECEIVING, per Steam Boats Henrietta and Cotton Plant, my ENTIRE STOCK of New, Seasonable Fall and Winter

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, &c. &c.

All of which have recently been bought in New York and Philadelphia, on the best possible terms, and will be sold UNUSUALLY LOW, for *Cash,* or on time to *punctual* customers. Call and see.

My Stock consists *in part* of the following, in addition to the old Stock:—

100 Packages DRY GOODS,
150 bags Rio, Cuba, Laguira and Java COFFEE,
25 hhds. St. Croix & Porto Rico Sugar,
100 sides Sole Leather,
12 tons Swedes and English Iron,
100 kegs Nails and Brads,
40 casks choice and common Wines,
50 boxes 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Window Glass,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
1000 lbs. Buck and Drop Shot,
50 kegs Dupont's FFF Powder,
50 do No. 1 White Lead, in Oil,
20 barrels Paint Oil,
25 do Tanners' do,
200 pair Trace Chains,

Loaf and Lump Sugar, Teas, Drugs and Medicines, Paints and Dye Stuffs, Blacksmiths' Bellows, Vises, Anvils and Hammers, together with every other article which constitutes a *STOCK COMPLETE;*—it is therefore unnecessary to enumerate further.

C. J. ORRELL,
Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay Street.
Fayetteville, October 17, 1837. 63tf

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING,
Expeditiously executed at this Office.

BOOK BINDING.

THERE will be a BOOK BINDERY established in Fayetteville for a short time, where Books of every description, Periodicals, &c will be bound in any style or to pattern, on reasonable terms, and as well bound as in any place.

Libraries cleaned and repaired; Ruling done; Names lettered on books with gold letters, &c. The Bindery to go in operation as soon as 100 vols. or thereabouts are ascertained to be wanting binding. Those persons having any thing in this line will please leave their names with Mr. E. J. Hale, and the number of vols. they have to bind.

J. H. DE CARTERET.
Raleigh, October 12, 1837. 63tf.

Murrell and Crockett.

A NEW supply, just received by
E. J. HALE.
June 21, 1837. 46tf.

EXTRACTS
FROM JUDGE STRANGE'S ADDRESS,
At Chapel Hill, June, 1837.

Gentlemen of the Dialectic and Philanthropic Societies:

Twenty two years have passed away, since, on my first visit to these classic shades, I had the honor of being received into one of your Societies.

Since then, busy time hath wrought many changes.—*Many,* did I say? Rather let me speak out the truth, in all its startling force, and declare that NOTHING now remains precisely as I saw it then. It is true, piles of wood, brick and stone are still standing; but even they have been vastly changed, both by improvement and decay. It is true, they occupy the same hill, surrounded by the same vallies, as in former times; but even in these, changes have been wrought, both by Nature and by Art: Here, some luckless tree hath fallen by the axe or the tempest, and its branching honors have crumbled into dust: there, its more favored fellows, protected by Providence, have struck deeper root and stretched forth their tutelary arms.

But such changes as these would scarcely attract the eye of the Philosopher, or touch the heart of the Philanthropist, were they not accompanied by other changes, appealing to the latter with a silent, but affecting eloquence. Where are the bright glances of youth, then sparkling from the seats you now occupy? Where the voices of gladness which echoed through yon halls and these ancient groves? And, above all, where the young hearts pulsating with health, and happiness, and hope, and confidence? The bright glances of youth yet sparkle from those seats; voices of gladness yet echo through yon halls and these ancient groves; and young hearts are here beating with health, and happiness, and hope, and confidence; and we practise upon ourselves deception from year to year, and, trusting that *simile est idem,* are blind to the changes time is making around us.—But sober reflection dissolves the spell, and, touching it with Ithuriel's spear, each separate object shows us that we have been borne rapidly along the current of a stream, and, deceived by mere resemblance, have thought ourselves stationary, while we are, in truth, at an immeasurable distance from the point of our outset, and have left far behind us objects we fondly imagined were yet lingering upon our right hand, and on our left.—When the spell is thus dissolved, with what affecting force does the question address itself to the soul—the friends of my youth, where are they? The answer to this question would open to us a volume of interest and instruction, in the perusal of which, time were not idly spent; and I can hardly forego the reading from it, here and there, a chapter in your hearing. Doubtless, we should find many a story of disappointed hopes, and now and then, of the breaking of a heart too gentle by nature, and not sufficiently strengthened by education, for the trials of this rugged world; and we should be told of the grass and wild flowers springing upon early graves, which the hand of misfortune or of vice had hollowed for the dreamless sleepers. Few and far between, we should find the records of successful enterprise, of triumph, of renown, of conquest achieved, while the unfinished story indicates the child of fortune still going on to conquer; and we should look back with a hardly yielded credulity, to the time when, amid these very scenes, the seeds were planted, now ripening into so rich a harvest; and did we possess powers to trace more accurately things to their proper causes, we might follow the successive links by which the culture here bestowed is connected with results so widely varying in different subjects. Such is a hasty glance at the probable contents of our volume, for such is a short summary of human life.

* * * * * *

But let us for a moment survey this fairy land assigned to Imagination, and look upon some of the objects it contains. In vain do we seek for words to describe the wonders we behold. Images crowd upon our souls in thick succession, passing more rapidly than the shadows of Banquo's progeny before the envious Macbeth. While they glide before us, Reason holds an unsteady seat, and is borne along with them as if placed above some rapid current, and can scarcely persuade himself it is not all a substantial reality. The air is redolent with all delicious odours; there is a luxurious softness in the breeze, which gently curls the stream, as it glides along, and agitates the tree tops and variegated bowers, where all forms of beauty are mingled in attitudes of grace; while a resplendent rainbow, spanning the domain, pours down a lustrous shower upon all beneath it. Yet it is not every thing that is thus enchanting in Fancy's empire; it is variegated, and there are pictures of gloom and of sorrow, as well as of brightness and of joy; and these pictures are charged with human beings in every predicament of earthly passion. But our business now is with those who are the *pensioners* of Imagination. Surely a general view of her realm is sufficient to touch the feelings of every heart, which is not as insensible as the nether millstone. But there is something in the constitution of those hearts, disposing them to lend their sympathies fully to individuals, and not to masses. The joys and sorrows of multitudes are strange to them, and it is only by the contemplation of individuals, that we can "rejoice with those that do rejoice, and weep with those that weep." When Sterne would paint with effect the horrors of slavery, he takes a single captive, and places him before us, an isolated picture. In like manner, fully to enter into the gratification this faculty affords to one under its influence, we must take particular cases, and, difficult as it may be, choose from the multitudes which crowd upon our minds. Let our first be like Sterne's, a captive. The cheerless walls of a prison surround him; he is shut out from the light of heaven, and the days of his life have been numbered, even to his own ear. The sword of justice is suspended above him, as if by a single hair; for he hath been tried, convicted, and sentenced to execution. Yet he does not sit in terror, like Damocles, although the hour is at hand when the sword must certainly fall, for this is the last night of his earthly existence. He is more than composed—in his countenance, there is an expression even of dignified pleasure. Imagination withholds for the present the scaffold and the axe which await him on to-morrow, and is presenting to his contemplation some cheering prospect. Is it the hope of pardon? or the prospect of rescue? No! no! he is too certain of the fulfilment of his awful sentence, and is of an order of intellect altogether too lofty to suffer himself to be amused with such groundless suggestions. Imagination has been with him during the greater part of his imprisonment of many years continuance, among the busy throng who in past ages propled the world; and he has recorded their deeds in that ponderous volume you now see before him. He is just completing his task, with the termination of his life, and is feeding his fancy with the approbation of the millions, who, through succeeding ages, will look upon the monument he thinks he is now erecting to his name:

Exegi monumentum ære perennius,
Regalique situ pyramidum altius.

Full of thoughts like these, he is not only contented, but his bosom is swelling with immortal happiness.

See that happy pair hanging above the cradle of a sleeping infant. There is indescribable tenderness in their melting countenances, as they alternately glance from the face of the babe towards each other, and both their hearts are brimful of interesting thoughts which find no utterance.—The child is the first offspring of their mutual love, and fancy is filling their souls with delicious dreams of his future destiny, too bright and extravagant for expression even to each other.

Behold yon youth reclining in solitude by the murmuring brook; there is a sadness in his countenance, and were we to judge by its expression, we should say his heart was sorrowful. But the conclusion would be erroneous. He is building aerial castles, revelling in anticipated wealth, and blushing honors are crowding thick upon him—a being beautiful as Heaven is mingling in his dreams, and in a voice sweeter than music's softest note, is uttering to him words of kindness. He is one of Fancy's happiest slaves. Poor boy! let him dream on this sweetest dream of life. Blessed are they on whom it still is waiting!

Here is a farmer following his plough, whistling as he moves along. The day is hot. He has been long at his toil, and the sun is pouring down upon him its culminating beams; the perspiration trickles from his brow, and, but for the notes of cheerfulness he is uttering, we might well suppose him spent with fatigue. Yet he is altogether unconscious of the toil he is undergoing. Imagination has lured him forward to the time, when seed time shall have passed away, followed by harvest, and he is counting the gains his crop has brought him; he hath already dealt out from its product to his fond wife and their smiling progeny appropriate presents, and is luxuriating in sympathy with the pleasure afforded them.

But yonder is a solitary sail upon the sleepless ocean; it is far in the night, and the moon is shedding down upon her its gentle beams. One might almost fancy her a moving coffin; for not a human voice is heard to break the stillness. Stay—there is one lonely being on the deck; it is the helmsman at his wheel. There is another quiet figure reclining upon the quarter; his head is reating on his hand, and his pensive attitude bespeaks him the victim of distressing thoughts. It is a delusion; he is a merchant, whom the hope of gain has lured from his home; his bark is cleaving her way to a foreign land, and he is far from the objects of his love. But he knows not now that he is lying alone upon that deck, that his hair is damp with the dew, and his pale brow reflecting the moonbeam—he hears not the night's wind piping among the shrouds. In fancy, his voyage has been accomplished, and he is once more by his own fire side, among happy hearts and joyful countenances, indulging in the traveller's privileged luxury "telling of antres vast and deserts idle."

There lies a human creature gashed with wounds. His garments are covered with clotted gore. His glazed eyes are turned, as if still striving to pierce the mist that has settled upon them. His hand grasps a sword "upon whose blade and dudgeon are gouts of blood." Before him and around him, still as himself, the slain are scattered like sheafs of grain from the hand of the reaper. Surely this man must have died in agony, and nothing was found upon this bloody plain, to soothe him in his expiring moments. Again are we deceived. He was the Hero of this field, and heard, as he fell, the shout—they fly! they fly! Who fly? was the question, into which was thrown all the remaining energy of his waning voice. "The enemies of your country" was the grateful answer. Fancy placed upon his brow the victorious wreath, she waved proudly before him the flag of his country, and the last throb of his heart was a throb of triumph.

See that blind old man sitting in solitude—he has none to share with him the sympathies of life, he tastes not the dainties of the table, and that sense, which brings to other men so much comfort and pleasure, he never possessed, or has long since lost. Surely, for him, life has no charms, and he sighs continually for the repose of the tomb. Far from it. He inhabits worlds of his own creation, and can vary for them at pleasure, attractions far more captivating than any known to the world of ordinary mortals. He peoples them with the renowned and worthy of all generations. It is his to pour the tide of immortal verse, and he lives to be remembered when the wave of oblivion shall have gathered over race after race of the people of the earth. Such were the destinies of Homer and of Milton:

"Thee I revisit safe
And feel thy sov'ran vital lamp; but thou,
Revisit'st not these eyes; they roll in vain
To meet thy piercing ray and find no dawn,
So thick a deep serene hath quench'd their orbs,
Or dim suffusion veil'd. Yet not the more
Cease I to wander where the Muses haunt,
Smit with the love of sacred song."

We might thus multiply, without limit, the pictures of persons deriving from their own Imagination not only consolation but enjoyment, and some of them under the most untoward circumstances. But our time is exhausting.—The Imaginations of men have however not only been useful to others in conducing to their physical comfort, as we have already seen, but have also imparted to them the most exquisite intellectual enjoyments. The verse of Homer has delighted nearly all mankind, for almost 3000 years, and in every age, genius has vainly striven, with a power equal to his, to sound the trumpet of Calliope. The bard of Mantua has charmed with the sweetness and richness of his song for nearly two-thirds of that period; and Tasso and Dante have in more modern times, shewn the love of their Muses for their Italian haunts. But in other portions of favored Europe, the sacred Nine have deigned to appear. Germany has her Heider, her Weiland, her Schiller and her Goethe, while Britain has made us her debtor, for Chauser, for Spenser, for Shakespeare, for Milton, for Dryden, for Pope, for Thompson, for Akenside, for Cowper, for Burns, for Scott, for Byron, for Moore, for a fair Hemans, and a host of others, whom time would fail us to enumerate. Our own America can as yet boast of but little in the *dulce* of Imagination, having chiefly devoted herself, as her necessities required, to the *utile;* she may yet speak of the modest pretensions of her Barlow, of her Percival, her Halleck, her Willis and her Sigourney. All these have controlled Imagination by the regulation of numbers, but others, and some even among those I have already mentioned, have given to her a freer flight, and been repaid in equal returns from her rich domain. France has given us a Corneille, a Le Sage, a Rosseau and a Fenelon; Spain her renowned Miguel Cervantes; Germany, her Gesner, her Zimmerman and her Klopstock; and Britain her Addison, her Steele, her Johnson, her Fielding, her Smollet, her Richardson, her Bulwer, her Marryatt, and here again must be mentioned the name of Scott, before whom, all others must veil their heads, to whatsoever age or clime they may belong. He shares with Shakespear the wizard [illegible] in the charmed regions of moral fiction. In this department, the Muse has less reason to be diffident of her performances in our own land, and may point with pride to Brown, to Irving, to Paulding, to Kennedy, to Simms, to Cooper, and to others.

But, as a moral being, the dominion of Imagination over man, assumes more importance. If she does not form, she at least keeps bright and preserves from rupture the golden links by which society is held together. What beauty does she not impart to the relationships of life? Ever stirring with her wand the fountains of the affections, she keeps their streams open, and causes them to flow in continual freshness. Truly may it be said, our happiness or misery in this life depends more upon the state of our own hearts, than upon any extraneous circumstance whatsoever. But it is seldom, as this life is concerned, that the rewards of virtue and the punishments of vice are in such immediate attendance as to make their connection palpable to the careless observer. Unless then, Imagination were to anticipate the flowers which bloom along the path of virtue, and point to us the thorns thickly strewed upon the broad road of vice, we should wander like the blind, unconscious whither we were going, and consequently, regardless of the way we were treading. Let us consider a youth coming into life, beset with all the temptations incident to that interesting but dangerous period of existence. Eros urges, and Erato lures him with her bewitching fascinations, and were he to regard alone the impulses of nature, he would certainly plunge headlong into destructive vices. But faithful Imagination points to the frowning or averted countenances of parents and friends; to the spectacle of some hapless victim, dragging out a wretched existence covered with unseemly scars—diseased and mutilated—loathsome to himself and scorned of others—to the crushed and bleeding heart of ruined innocence—to her pallid countenance—her tearful eye, and her dishevelled locks; and bids him listen to accents of despair, which startle conscience from her guilty slumbers. The wine giveth its colour in the cup, and dissolute companions urge him to slake a preternatural thirst, created by former indulgences. But Imagination shows him the wreathed serpent in the bowl; she points sorrowfully and scornfully to Reason, the boast of his nature, cast from his throne and wallowing like the brute amid filth and vomit. She reminds him of a ruined estate, and a constitution destroyed, reputation lost, and in the prospective a heart-broken wife, and a beggared offspring. She points to a black catalogue of crime headed by intemperance, and then to the prison and the gallows. The card table is spread before him, and he hears the enchanting rattle of the dice box, and as quick as the lightning's flash, Imagination presents him with the train of frightful consequences to which they [illegible]—wasted time—ruined fortune—blasted reputation—exhausted health—tortured family—insanity, and suicide. But if, heedless of her warning portraitures, youth having passed through scenes of vice, arrives with manhood at the regions of crime, yet mindful of her beneficent office, she is ever representing to him the dangers which environ them, and the engines of ruin and destruction interspersed throughout them. She causes the prison key to grate upon his ear—the fingers of the hangman about his neck, and, in fancy, he dies a felon's death, beneath the shameful gallows, and hangs there, a warning of horror to every passer by.

But the story is scarcely begun, of the debt of mankind to the faculty of Imagination. As yet, we have considered man as a being bound to this earth, with not one hope or fear soaring beyond it. But Imagination spurns such inglorious rest, such a poor limitation to her range as this wide earth and even her starry canopy can furnish. Not a being of all those to whom belong the *erectos ad sidera vultus,* to whose bosom she has not come with bright images from another world, and invited him to mount with her in a noble search after higher destinies. Ages were spent by her in earnest but fruitless endeavors to pierce the mysterious veil suspended between the material and the spiritual world, and like the Peri in Moore's beautiful Poem, she anxiously sought the price of admission to the glories of Paradise. In her efforts, she peopled Olympus with the Gods, and Helicon with the Muses. She breathed upon Egypt, and her river teemed with Divinities, and her fruitful plains brought them forth more abundant than her harvests. She looked upon the sun, the moon, and the stars, and they heaved into life, and the children of Chaldea kissed their hands in devotion before them. In mischievous zeal, she taught man to deify the passions of his own heart, and make to them images of wood, and of stone, and of brass, and of gold, and these, she exclaimed, "be thy Gods oh Isreal." But the angel of the Apocalypse was sent in pity to teach her the way to Heaven, and guide her into the knowledge of the true God. Since then, she is continually ascending thither and returning with new fire to warm the hearts of the pious, and visions of glory to cheer them, which could never be gathered from the fairest regions of this lower world. By this assistance, she carries us back as we listen to the inspired [illegible], to the beginning, when the earth we inhabit was a shapeless mass, over which darkness brooded with eternal wing. A Spirit, whose perfections defy even Imagination to conceive, or the tongues of Angels to express, moved in majesty over the formless pile, and light sprang up, and the traces of his own matchless beauty were every where instantly to be seen. The huge mass assumed the curvilinear form; here, a mountain rose in grandeur, and there, a valley slept in everlasting verdure; here, sparkled the restless waters, and there, the stable land was fixed, over which they should never pass. The flocks, the herds, the wild beasts, and the creeping things moved upon the ground, and fishes innumerable, and the monsters of the deep played among its waters; the fowl, with their gorgeous dyes, and the painted butterfly, and countless insects cleft in joy the balmy air. Last of all, in the loveliest spot of the new-formed Earth, appeared a being, more largely endowed than all things else from the beauty and perfections of the mighty Spirit, whose presence had wrought these wonderful works. Before him, the lion cowered in submission, and the tiger licked his [illegible] affection; all animated creatures moved at his [illegible], and the spontaneous productions of the vegetable kingdom poured themselves into his lap; and the beneficent Spirit, from whose power he had sprung, condescended to converse with him as a fellow, for in him was his own image faintly shadowed forth. But the perfections of this mighty Spirit, and all the wonders by which he had surrounded him, failed to content this lord of the creation; the former was too lofty for his sympathies, and the latter were wanting in his own immortality; and care came upon him, and, amid wealth and splendour and power, and the presence of his Creator, he was sad. "It is not good for man to be alone," said the merciful Spirit, "I will make an help meet for him."—Discontent sate heavy on his soul, and the Image of his Maker slept. With mysterious power, the Spirit bent over him, and near the heart of the sleeper, separated the skin and the flesh, and gently removed one of the ribs which had given strength to his immortal frame. Under his magic touch, the chasm closed, and the bloody rib was instantly transformed to a beautiful being, strongly resembling him who still slept on, unconscious of pain, or that any thing had been taken from his former proportions. Less majestic than himself, with a countenance of less vigor, and a brow of less expanse, the new creature was more delicate in her proportions, bore in her countenance more of dove-like innocence and angelic sweetness, than he

from whose side she had come forth, while her tresses, far more luxuriant than his, descended to the ground in flowing ringlets. These were the progenitors of the human race, on whom one single law of mercy was imposed. Imagination follows them through their brief hours of bliss, their temptation, their fall, and the prophecies of their recovery, strewed along the path of ages. She marks the incidents in the great plan of salvation, among which she lingers with delight, weaving her garlands around the humble bed of the incarnate God, and listening with rapture to the angelic choir heralding his birth. She follows him through his sufferings and his trials, until he dies upon the cross, and is laid to repose in the garden of Gethsemane. She bursts with him, in triumph, the rocky tomb, and mounts with exulting wing to the throne of his glory. From time to time, she seizes on some incident in this celestial drama, and appeals with it to the heart of some mortal, whose endless destiny, by the most astonishing fatuity, has faded from his notice; and, touching in his bosom some one of those secret chords at whose motion all others vibrate, awakens his dormant faculties, and by a series of associations, produces that magic change, which He, who best knew, has pronounced as incomprehensible as the goings of the winds.

Such is Imagination, when her flights are directed by kind and holy impulses; but, unhappily, she is sometimes set on fire of hell, and becomes the destroyer of the physical, the intellectual, the temporal, and the eternal prospects of man. She sets him upon wild and visionary plans in the business of life, on which success, by the eternal laws of nature, is forbidden to smile; and consequently, blighted hopes make sad the heart, and hunger and thirst become the lot of the homeless wanderer, whose famishing wife and children are calling upon him for the bread he cannot command for his own necessities. Sometimes, instead of gathering honey, like the bee, from the flowers which bloom in the garden of life—like the spider, she sucks from them nothing but venom, poisoning her own intellectual health and that of others. Often does she turn from the beneficent office of causing vice and crime to cast before them those shadows of evil which ever attend them, and forming with them a dangerous league, throws around them, for the time, her most seductive enchantments. Erato comes forth with the rose and the myrtle encircling her brow, and the lyre and the lute banish all thoughts but those of the passion they inspire The ruby of the bowl acquires a dazzling brightness, and the clusters of the vine, with its broad and luxuriant foliage, hide from the view the spirits of evil who follow the footsteps of Bacchus. The fascinations of the gaming table acquire irresistible force, and the votary of fortune is blinded to the dangers which beset him. She stimulates the passions which prompt to crime, and treacherously indicates some method of escaping its punishment. She arrays Superstition in the garb of Religion, and gathers around her, deluded followers, who offer upon her altars the fruit of their own bodies, or tender senseless homage to stocks and stones or the starry host; or, in more natural delusion, make idols of their own appetites, and dream of an eternity of sensual enjoyment, exquisite in proportion to their desperate devotion in this present world.

Since such is the influence of Imagination over the destinies of man, how inexpressibly important that it should be happily exerted—that it should, as Providence designed, be ever ready to apply to Reason, a strong and steady light, instead of betraying him into error by a feeble flickering flame, or deluding him by sudden, irregular, bright and evanescent flashes. This is the great purpose of your collegiate course; it is for this the public has provided these extensive means and appliances for learning—that parents and friends have, at expense and sacrifice, subjected you to his discipline. But your co-operation is indispensably necessary. Indeed, a wish properly to regulate your own Imagination, is the only thing which can afford the least hope of success. She will be ready enough to suggest to you, that she needs no regulation, that she is already all that she should be, and inhabits the bosom of one gifted with every human perfection. But listen not to this flattering falsehood. Consider yourself, on the contrary, as you really are, in the very embryo of existence, with faculties for illimitable improvement, and be sure that but little progress has been made, until you begin to be troubled with fears, that time has been wasted, and improvement neglected. It is not so much the actual amount of matter you will here lay up in the store house of Memory, that renders your present scene of life of so much importance; it is the exercise given to your intellectual powers, and chiefly, as most efficient in themselves, to the Reason and Imagination. The faculties of our minds are greatly under the dominion of habit, and the most important office of education is to form for them healthful habits; to exercise them in those fields where their power is hereafter to be effectually exerted. Over none of our faculties does habit exert a more powerful sway, than over the Imagination. It is said of the great Captain of ancient times, Phyrrus of Epirus, that having been brought up in camps, his Imagination was delighted with nothing but the pomp and circumstance of war—embattled legions—the clash of arms, and the shouts of victory. It was for this reason that Hamilcar, the father of the renowned Hannibal of Carthage, took him at nine years of age, to swear upon the altars of the Gods eternal hatred against the Romans; that his Imagination, strongly impressed by the occasion, might habitually engage herself in the fabrication of schemes for the overthrow of those lawless conquerors But the power of habit over the Imagination, is fully vindicated by the doctrine of association, to which we have already had occasion slightly to refer; and may be most strikingly exemplified in cases where the reason is enfeebled or destroyed, no longer exerts her wonted control. When the late Chief Justice of England was on the bed of death, the stern reality that it was a closing scene, impressed itself upon his mind, and, obedient to habit, Imagination immediately arrayed before him an important forensic trial, to which nothing remained but the last act the veteran Judge was wont to perform. His hand moved as if making the accustomed memorandum: "Gentlemen of the Jury," he said in expiring accents, "you may retire," and in another moment the learned Tenterden was no more. The man in whom Reason and Imagination were so happily blended, that to him has been conceded the intellectual supremacy of the age, in the dying exclamation *tele de armee*, gave incontestible evidence, if any had been wanting, to the nature of the visions with which his Imagination was wont to amuse him.

[We must here break off, for want of room.]

Agency of an U. S. Bank in Restoring Specie Payments.—In his great speech on the Removal of the Deposites, Mr. Calhoun made the following statements:

"I might say, with truth, that the Bank owes as much to me, as any other individual in the country; and I might even add that *had it not been for my efforts, it would not have been chartered.*"

"It is said that the Bank had no agency, or at least efficient agency in the restoration of specie payments in 1817, and that it had failed to furnish the country with a uniform and sound currency, as had been promised at its creation. Both of these allegations I pronounce to be without just foundation.—To enter into a minute examination of them, would carry me too far from the subject, and I must content myself with saying, that having been on the political stage without interruption, from that day to this—having been an attentive observer of the question of the currency throughout the whole period—*that the Bank has been an indispensable agent in the restoration of specie payments; that without it, the restoration could not have been effected, short of the utter prostration of all the monied institutions of the country, and an entire depreciation of Bank paper;* and that it has not only restored specie payment, but has given a currency far more uniform, between the extremes of the country, than was anticipated or even dreamed of at the time of its creation."

AGRARIAN—LOCO FOCO.

FROM THE AUGUSTA CHRONICLE.

As much is said in the newspapers of the day about the Loco Focos and Loco Foco doctrines, and as many of our readers may not be aware of the origin of that party and the nature and tendency of their principles, we deem it nothing amiss to say a few words on the subject. Some years since a Scotchman by the name of Robert Owens, a man of considerable intellect, and extensive reading, but of singular and eccentric notions and withall an athiest and opponent of the christian religion, came to this country to propagate his opinions both political and theological. Wherever he went he delivered lectures to audiences of the people, in which he contended that government was a useless institution, that all laws ought to be abolished, that the right of private property ought to be abolished, and all things held in common; that the marriage institution should also be abolished, and that in all things whatever there should be no restraint over men except the dictates of their consciences. In a word, he was for dissolving society into its original elements. He too, was an experimentalist, and for the purpose of exemplifying his doctrines, purchased a large settlement of land some where in the western wilds, which he called New Harmony, (or some such name,) upon which he intended to plant a colony; to be reared up in the faith and practice of his cherished principles. He had but few believers and fewer followers, being looked upon by the people as a visionary fanatic, and his project having totally failed, we have not heard of him for some years. He was succeeded by a female lecturer, by the name of Frances Wright, better known as Fanny Wright, who figured for a length of time in the cities of New York and Philadelphia. She too discoursed upon religion and politics, maintaining the atheistical doctrines of her predecessor, but was a little more moderate in her political tenets. She merely went for destroying monopolies, abolishing bank charters, and distinctions in society; proclaiming to the vagabond loafer of the streets, who stalked about in rags, sucking whiskey from the bung holes of barrels on the wharves, and sleeping in caves and shuck-pens, and begging or stealing his bread, being too lazy to work for it, that he was as good as the most industrious and opulent house-holder of the city. She denounced all men who had money enough to live upon without work, or whose business did not require them to do manual labor, as aristocrats and privileged classes. She professed to be the friend of the poor, teaching them to covet their neighbor's wealth without working for it, and seeking to make them discontented and unhappy because they had to labor for a living while others had not. Large audiences attended her lectures, some to see the woman, and others to hear her doctrines, and in such a city as New York it is not surprising that she had both believers and followers. In order to organize themselves and give efficacy to their doctrines, they called a meeting at Tammany Hall, being most of them Jackson men; but the leaders of that party not much admiring their new fangled politics, met also with them, and as the meeting was called to order, they suddenly extinguished all the lights and thus abruptly broke up all further proceedings. But these new doctrinaries, not discouraged by this defeat, appointed another night of meeting, and each prepared himself with a loco foco match box and a candle. When the meeting was called to order, the leaders of the Jackson party again extinguished the lights, and were astonished to see multitudes of candles suddenly lighted up in every part of the house. Such is the origin of the Loco Foco party and its name. The prominent doctrines which they support are as follows:

1st. That all banks are unconstitutional and injurious.

2. That Conventions or Legislatures can annul bank charters or other corporations at their pleasure, and before their expiration.

3. That all credits ought to be abolished, and no man be compelled by law to pay his debts.

4. That there ought to be no money but gold and silver in circulation.

5. That all distinctions in society should be abolished; and the order of things reversed; so as to let the ignorant and indolent rule the balance, in the name of "the democracy of numbers."

6. That every man who is either rich, or talented, or is a bank director, or owns bank stock, or rides in a carriage, or is a merchant, or has the appearance and bearing of a gentleman, is an aristocrat, and belongs to the "aristocracy of wealth."

Such are some of the principles of Loco Focoism; and if carried into practice would throw us back upon the jacobinical and revolutionary times of France in 1789 and '90. The grand animating principle of the party is a radical and fundamental uprooting of things as they are at present. Change—change of institutions; resolving society into its original elements, with no restraint upon the passions and appetites of men, but their own depraved consciences—no law—no constitution—no government—no obligation to country or state—anarchy—plunder—rapine and lawless misrule to predominate. In a word to reduce us to the condition of a tribe of Indians.

A serious mistake, if it is one.—On the 22d of July last, the Secretary of War issued an order, authorising the enlistment of seven hundred Indians, in bands of 50 each, upon the following terms, for six months' service:

To each leader of a band,	$417 00
To each of the others,	270 00

Under this order, 200 Delawares and Shawnees had arrived at St. Louis and embarked for Florida. Subsequently, another order was received, alleging that there was a mistake in the previous order, and that instead of $270 it should have been only $70.

A special messenger left St. Louis on Sunday last in the Steam Boat Alton for New Orleans, to bear the intelligence of the mistake to the Indians. It was supposed he would not reach them until after they had arrived in Florida.

It is really remarkable that such a mistake should have occurred and remain undetected for two months. The editor of the St. Louis Republican thinks that Poinsett became fearful, that giving Indians eight times as much pay as our own volunteers, would be unpopular, and, therefore, pretended that there was a mistake.

Pittsburg Guzette.

[The National Intelligencer, on inquiry at the War Department, found that the mistake originated with a Clerk, and not the Sec'y.]

Gen. Jackson's Experiments resemble the gun of Hudibras, in kicking their owner over. His attempts to economize the expenditures of the government resulted in increasing them from $13,000,000 to $36,000,000 per annum—(see Messrs. Cambreleng's and Woodbury's statements)—while his "humble efforts to restore the constitutional currency of gold and silver," have resulted in the banishment of the precious metals from circulation, and the emission of treasury notes to enable the government to pay its debts.—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

Life-Preservers.—The New York Journal of Commerce says—

"The steamboats plying between Boston, Portland, and Bangor, have been recently supplied with life-preservers. They ought to be considered a necessary part of the furniture of every steamboat intended for the conveyance of passengers."

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 31.

We are sorry to record a most melancholy accident which took plack about five o'clock yesterday afternoon, at English's Ferry, on the Camden side of the Delaware. The steam ferry boat Delaware had arrived about five minutes before from the city, and landed most of her passengers, when her boiler burst with a terrific explosion, that blew up part of the deck and tore out a considerable portion of her side. As soon as the sudden terror caused by this event had somewhat subsided, a search was made for those on board, when, frightful to relate, Mr. Thorn the engineer, and a little boy supposed to be a passenger, but whose name is not known, were discovered to be missing. Another boy was thrown into the Delaware, and taken out by some by-standers, just as he was disappearing for the last time beneath the surface.

Since writing the above, we have been informed that the body of Mr. Thorn has been found. It was much bruised, but not mutilated. Mr. T. has left a wife and two young children to deplore his premature death. We also learn that a passenger was considerably injured. He was thrown by the force of the explosion several yards; but none of his wounds are of a dangerous character. Large and heavy pieces of timber were blown from 20 to 35 yards; and one beam of great weight lodged in the branches of a high tree.

Twenty-five Facts.—The subjoined array of facts, succinctly stated, is from the New Jersey *Fredonian*, one of the most respectable journals in that or any other State of the Union. It presents a brief but pregnant history of our Government for the last eight years. Grave and weighty as are the whole of those charges, there is not one of them, we believe, which is not susceptible of the clearest proof; and, what is more, the list might be extended to double the length, with other facts, equally condemnatory and equally true. Posterity will read with wonder that a party justly chargeable with such abuses of power, and so signal a failure in all the promises by which it deluded the multitude, and obtained possession of the Government, should have been able to preserve its ascendancy for eight years, with a People so well informed as the major part of our own certainly are. History, however, will solve the enigma, when it unfolds the influence which patronage is capable of exerting in corrupting the People, and controlling the freedom of elections. For the honor of free Government, it will have also to record, we trust, that imposture and misrule soon had their day, and were then discarded forever.

FACTS.

It is a fact, that when the present party came into power, the country was at peace, prosperous, and happy.

It is a fact, that we are now at war, and in a state of deplorable misery and ruin.

It is a fact, that the party promised to make the nation better off than they found it.

It is a fact, that it is incomparably worse off.

It is a fact, that they promised reform in abuses which they said had crept into the administration of affairs.

It is a fact, that these abuses have increased tenfold.

It is a fact, that they promised economy in the national expenditures. This was a cardinal point with them.

It is a fact, that these expenditures have increased threefold.

It is a fact, that an expenditure of *thirteen millions* a year, under the Administration of Mr. Adams, was deemed so extravagant as to be the cause of his dismissal from office.

It is a fact, that these expenditures are now between THIRTY and FORTY MILLIONS a year, and more called for.

It is a fact, that, under the former Administrations, the sending of numerous diplomatic agents abroad was considered ground for serious complaint, and a source of great corruption.

It is a fact, that this description of agents are more numerous now, and much more expensive, than they have ever been.

It is a fact, that the occasional employment, by the Administration, of persons who had been members of Congress, was denounced as a gross abuse of patronage, and made "corruption the order of the day."

It is a fact, that more members of Congress have thus been employed by the party in power, two or three to one, than ever received office under former Administrations.

It is a fact, that the present party found plenty of money in the country, and of the very best description.

It is a fact, that money is now ruinously scarce, and hardly worth having when obtained.

It is a fact, that silver and gold were as common as paper when this party took the reins of Government.

It is a fact, that it is now only to be had by the office holders, and the favorites of the Administration.

It is a fact, that gold and silver were then the property of the People.

It is a fact, that they are now in the almost exclusive enjoyment and control of the GOVERNMENT.

It is a fact, that from the very day that the present party came into power they commenced *experimenting* upon the capital, industry, and currency of the nation.

It is a fact, that this capital is now greatly diminished, the industry paralyzed, and the currency in unutterable confusion.

It is a fact, that the present party have had control in almost all the States as well as in the United States.

It is a fact, that wherever they have exercised power, it has been to the public detriment.

It is a fact, that with a surplus revenue in the Treasury, one year ago, of more than FORTY MILLIONS, the Treasury is now declared to be BANKRUPT!

The beauty of the Sub-Treasury system has been recently illustrated, in advance, by an occurrence in the county of Niagara, of which we find an account in the Albany Evening Journal. It appears that the officers appointed by the Regency to loan the surplus revenue in the county of Niagara, have discharged their trust in a style of criminal negligence. John Beach, one of the Loan Commissioners, has absconded with two or three thousand of the surplus; and it is ascertained, on the examination of the Board of Supervisors, that twenty one of the mortgages taken by the commissioners are totally insufficient to secure the payment of the moneys loaned. In several instances the property mortgaged is not worth 25 per cent of the money loaned.—*N. Y. Courier.*

Good News.—The last Vicksburg Sentinel makes the important announcement that the days of lynching are over in that city! We are glad to hear it.

A lady's secrecy has been thus complimented in rhyme—

'She's secret as the grave! allow,'
'I do; I cannot doubt it;
But 'tis a grave with tombstone on,
That tells you all about it.'

FROM THE NORFOLK HERALD.

There are two "sorry sights" exhibited by our Government at the present time: we instance as the first, the fact that a piratical vessel either has, or may have, come upon our coast and loitered about almost within hail of three of our principal naval stations, without exciting suspicion, until an opportunity occurred for her to pick up a valuable ship in 3 or 4 hours after she put to sea, and make off with her in that perfect security which is guarantied by an unguarded coast, and the almost entire absence of any efficient means of pursuit. It is well understood, that on the announcement of this fact, every thing that could be done was done, to pursue the pirate; but it was not until he had a start of four days, that the chase commenced, and then under all the disadvantages of a hurried out-fit, and (the Porpoise excepted) with two or three inadequate vessels. To be caught napping thus, tells a sad story of neglect of duty in the Government.

The second "sight," is the discreditable shift to which the Government has resorted, of hiring the Western Indians to go to Florida and assist in cutting the throats of their brethren the Seminoles. Besides the moral taint of the thing—the employment of the tomahawk and scalping knife by a civilized government—a proceeding denounced throughout the country in the most bitter terms during the last war, and enumerated in that sacred instrument, the Declaration of Independence, among the just causes for our separation from the parent country—besides all this, we say, is it not a confession of our national imbecility to call upon such allies to aid us in putting down a few hundred miserable Indians? Who could have imagined such a thing at any other period of this republic? The bare suggestion of calling upon Indians to become our allies in a war in which all the resources of this nation are put in requisition, to conquer a miserable remnant of an Indian tribe—would in any other times than these, have been treated with derision and scorn. But thanks to the party in power, such things disturb not our equanimity now.

Wm. L. May, a Van Buren Representative in the last Congress from Illinois, has published a pamphlet in which he accuses the leaders of his party of divers acts of corruption. Among others he enumerates a pretty long list of Amos Kendall's relatives who have been provided with lucrative offices in the post office department. Two or three of them are in the *Dead Letter* office, and Mr. May very distinctly intimates that Kendall placed them there to pocket the money found in the dead letters returned to the general post office. This is a more serious charge than we ever saw preferred against the Postmaster General by his political opponents. But then these official gentry doubtless know each other better than the whigs know them.—*Kennebec Journal.*

The Figure Head.—The New York Journal of Commerce contains a report of a trial in one of the courts there, of an action for assault and battery, in which Samuel W. Dewey was plaintiff, vs. Joseph Fay and Edward H. Dixon, defendants. In the course of the evidence, one of the witnesses stated that Dewey, who, it seems, is a captain, informed him on the evening of the assault, that he (Dewey) cut off the figure head of the frigate Constitution. But for a turn which the court's proceedings suddenly took, the whole matter would have been exposed. The Boston Sentinel adds,—"There is no doubt that Capt. Dewey, who is a native of Cape Cod, cut off the figure head, as stated. It is now in the Navy Department at Washington, where it was lodged by Captain D., the Secretary of the Navy giving him a written obligation that he should never be prosecuted for the offence he had committed."

Murder and Robbery at Rochester.—Mr. Lyman, a clerk of Mr. Horace Hooker, while on his way to his house on Monday evening, was shot dead with a pistol by a robber who came up behind him. His pockets were rifled of his watch and what money he had in them. In falling, his hat rolled some distance from his body, and was found in the morning, containing $5000, which it is supposed induced the murder. Nothing was known of the murder till the next morning, when the body was found. The report and flash of the pistol was heard and seen, but it was supposed to have been fired at a dog.

The Mayor of the city and the Sheriff of the county have each offered a reward of $500.

The murder was committed about half past 9 o'clock. The slug passed through the head of Mr. Lyman and lodged in the temple. His dead body was discovered in the morning near his dwelling, by his wife, who had passed an anxious and sleepless night in consequence of his unexplained absence.—*Albany Journal.*

The Rochester Murder.—Further intelligence from Rochester confirms the guilt of the three individuals who had been arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the murder of Lyman. The discovery of $400 secreted in a pile of wood at the second depot on the Tonawanda Rail Road—wrapped in a white linen handkerchief belonging to Barron—lead to his confession. He states that Phillwell committed the murder, and that he himself took the money.

From the Rochester Daily Advertiser, Oct. 26.

Bennett is a Tailor—Phillwell a boat builder—and Barron a jeweller. The two first are about 21—the latter 17 or 18.

Besides the prisoners, various persons were examined, and evidence of an important character was developed.

It is apparent, from all accounts, that the prisoners are dissolute young men—frequenters of gambling houses, &c.

Some suspicious movements induced Mr. A. B. Buckland, one of our merchants, who had arrived from New York but a few minutes before, to cause these young men to be arrested.

It appears that Barron was apprehensive of arrest for some cause; and therefore procured Phillwell to remove his trunk to the Tonawanda Rail Road—while he (Barron) went ahead. The tone and manner in which Phillwell urged the cartman to hurry to the Rail Road, caused Mr. Blackland to take immediate measures for following them up. With Mr. Simmons to assist him, he went over to the Rail Road Office, and had Phillwell arrested. Barron was told that he would be wanted as a witness in their case, and replied to an inquiry by Simmons that he was not going away.—But he started immediately after, by an indirect route, for the Rail Road Depot, where the locomotives are kept. He was followed and arrested.

MITCHELL, THE PIRATE.

The Boston Courier, of the 27th inst. in publishing the accounts of the late alleged piracy, introduces the following article from the United Service Journal, an English periodical. It is not impossible if the story be not altogether fictitious, that the person generally known as Mitchell the pirate, may be the hero.

MITCHELL, THE PIRATE.—"Well," I said "he is certainly a noble-looking fellow, if that be the famous Mitchell. I have read the lives of the Buccaneers and most of the modern novels where pirates are commended into generous cut-throats; but remember no hero of them all to compare with the picture of this fine fellow. Bulwer himself could scarcely have imagined a more magnificent villian."

This was about eighteen months since, when I was standing on the wharf, observing the vessels that arrived with a fine breeze, and anchored in succession abreast of the City of Charleston, in South Carolina. A tall and most remarkable person approached the spot where I was standing, and where a single sailor within a few yards was similarly engaged in watching the vessels that moved about the harbor. The stranger appeared to be in the prime of life, though somewhat weather-beaten, and his tall, erect, and singularly commanding person, with an inquiring eye, rendered him an object of instant attention. He was in the dress of a sea-faring person, with a round jacket, the buttons of which displayed an anchor, and his flowing white trowsers and large Havannah hat induced me to suppose that he was a naval officer. He approached the sailor, and I overheard the following dialogue.

"Do you want a ship, my friend?"

"I don't know; where is she bound?"

"Oh! never mind where she is bound. I want six good men; and I'll give an advance of fifty dollars, and fifty dollars a month."

"She carries guns, I suppose?"

"Why, the guns are among the ballast till she gets outside—you understand?"

"Yes; but I think I have seen you before. What's your name, if it's a fair question?"

"Mitchell is my name."

"Did you ever sail out of Baltimore?"

"Yes. I commanded a Columbian privateer out of Baltimore."

"So I thought. I know you Mr. Mitchell;—you are a pirate, I got a ball through this left arm out of your schooner, when we drove you off the James Taylor, Indiaman. You stood off and on at the mouth of the Chesapeak, waiting for her, and I was one of the forty men that the owners sent down in a pilot boat, to see her out of soundings. You had to up stick and run, you know."

"Oh! I see you are a fool."

"Ah! you want six good men, do you. Clear out, you b——y villian."

Thereupon the tall stranger did sidle off, and disappeared round the bow of a vessel close by.

I then advanced to the sailor, and learned from him that this was the renowned Mitchell, who for years had carried terror to the remotest corner of the Gulph of Mexico. "He is in low water now," said the tar, "he has nothing left but a little fine toggery; and I expect he is trying to knock up another gang. He came over passenger in that sloop yonder from Nassau, New Providence, and I'll bet you my soul he wants to run away with her; but I'll go and give them a hint."

I afterwards ascertained that Mitchell was a native of Belfast, of most respectable parentage, but of the intervening periods of his life, until his career of piracy commenced, I could learn nothing. He appears to have carried on his piratical operations upon the Gulph of Mexico, and passed through a variety of strange adventures, through all of which he is said to have preserved high notions of honor, and a gentlemanly manner of committing the most atrocious robberies. He was, indeed, the Robbin Hood of the Gulph of Mexico. For a long period he was encamped on a rocky point of land, at the northwestern extremity of the Island of Cuba, commanding a gang of eighteen men, amongst whom, though assisted only by a single lieutenant of a character for determination similar to his own, he is said to have maintained the most slavish submission to his will. He usually sailed out of his rocky hiding place in a sixteen oared boat, by the superior management of which, in calm weather, he could approach under the quarter of a vessel without danger from a single gun. Upon one occasion, Mitchell had received information that a certain vessel was loading in the harbor of Kingston, in Jamaica, for an English port; a seaman, who had come over to Cuba, declaring that he had seen the sum of ten thousand dollars in boxes stowed away in the bread room. Knowing the time at which the brig would sail from Kingston, and consequently, when she would round the northwestern extremity of Cuba, a strict watch was kept for her appearance, and accordingly, upon a calm evening, a little after sunset, a vessel with her marks was seen gliding along her course, about five miles from land. The sixteen oared boat was soon cutting through the sea filled with twenty well armed men and a swivel in the bow. The brig was rapidly neared, and Mitchell hailed her as follows:

"Holloa! brig ——, ahoy, how do you do, Capt. ——?"

"Very well, sir; I am obliged; but I have not the pleasure of knowing you, though you are quite correct in my name."

"I am Mr. Mitchell. Lower your boat, Captain, and I'll come on board and take a glass of wine with you."

The boat was accordingly lowered, for the captain of the vessel now perceived that to fall in with the humor of his visiter was the only chance of escape from a band of twenty well armed pirates. Mitchell was accordingly conveyed above to the brig, and entered into easy conversation with the captain.

"Well, Captain, what sort of a passage have you had from Kingston?"

"Oh, a tolerable passage. How have you been lately, Mr. Mitchell?"

"Very well, indeed; but we are rather short of money now about Cuba."

"Ah! every body is short of that; times never were so bad, really."

"Well, I must borrow those ten thousand dollars you have on board, Captain."

"My dear sir, I have not ten thousand farthings in the whole brig."

"Oh, yes! now you have; they are in five boxes marked J. J., stowed away in the bread-room—Bear a hand, and let us heave it up, because it is growing dark, and my men will be up the brig's side to look for it, if you don't save them the trouble."

Upon this the boxes were speedily produced, and lowered into the boat; Mitchell saying that he would walk into the cabin, and give the captain a receipt for the money which he was so very kind as to lend him. He declared that he had a very great respect for the captain, and would be very sorry that any inconvenience should befall him with his owners for lending the money to a friend, and, therefore, to clear him from blame, he wrote the following receipt:

"Off Cuba, ——, 18—.

"Received of Capt. ——, of the brig ——, the sum of ten thousand dollars, marked J. J., which I have not time to count, but do not doubt that it will prove correct. "J. MITCHELL."

He then, as if really concerned for the Captain, drew out a purse of one hundred guineas, which he offered to him, saying that it would be some recompense if he should lose his berth by this adventure; this the captain refused as a favor to himself, but would be glad to reserve the money for his owners. Mitchell, however, said he had no respect for owners, who were always insured above the mark; "but this watch," producing a most splendid one, "will, perhaps suit you better than the money, Captain?" The captain, however, would accept neither money nor watch, unless to be given up to his owners. Mitchell then shook hands with him: wishing the brig a pleasant passage, and stepping into the boat with the ten thousand dollars, was conveyed to his own party, who were waiting at a little distance; and after a gentlemanly gratuity to the sailors of the brig who rowed him, the sixteen oared boat disappeared towards the shore, and the brig proceeded on her way.

Mitchell remained at his encampment upon the Island of Cuba till he had obtained, in adventures similar to the preceding, money enough, when his sixteen oared boat to the water's edge, determined to leave off his piratical career, and return into the United States; he now thought that a boat load of money, though not a fortune for himself, or even for himself and his gang, would make a small figure when divided among the entire gang of twenty men. The latter was of the same opinion, and thought that a boat load of money, though not a fortune for himself, or even for himself and his gang, would make a small figure when divided among the entire gang of twenty men. The day, Capt. Mitchell and himself, with the sixteen oared boat and the best men of the Florida shore, without any assistance, and moreover, it would be easy to cut off pursuit, least these fellows, when divided of their share of the booty, should betray themselves by turning evidence against them. On the other hand, dead men," said the captain, "tell no tales."

The two officers then determined on destroying the whole gang, and by ordering various detached parties for pretended bringing wood, water, and other supplies to camp, Mitchell and the Lieutenant succeeded in leading them to perish, and reached the coast, whence they coasted along to the Mississippi for the purpose of ascending to the city of New Orleans. Here, however, their golden dreams were suddenly dashed to pieces; for the appearance of a sixteen oared boat, loaded with men, and navigated by only two hands, excited observation from the banks of the river, and Mitchell and the Lieutenant landed for safety in a village a few miles below New Orleans, which was suddenly filled with a body of police, and the pirates were glad to leave their ill-gotten booty, and escape into the neighboring woods. Mitchell was now pennyless again, and lived for some time, in the city of N. Orleans, narrowly escaping by the police, for his remarkable person rendered it difficult to conceal himself; but by being assisted by a woman with whom he was connected, and the intimations of the police to discover him prevailing. Upon one occasion information was received that Mitchell was in the house of a man in the environs of the city, to which the police forthwith repaired, but not before Mitchell had an encounter with a man of his own determined upon discharging a volley of pistols at the police as they entered the house. Mitchell received a ball in his arm from this discharge, but before the police could be sent in, he sprang out of the window and escaped into the bush.

He next made his appearance at the city of Mobile, at which place he supported himself by working in a sail loft, a business for which, not properly bred to it, he was said to have a genius, and soon opened as a sailmaker on his own account, marrying a young woman with money, with whom for years he carried on a flourishing business in that line at Mobile. After that time, his history became pretty generally known where he was, and the merchants at Mobile began to consider how secure their vessels might be against the machinations of such a man, or what assistance could be secretly be around him, determined on withdrawing their support from him as a pirate, and in various other ways to induce him to leave the place. He was accordingly boycotted in a manner from Mobile and passed over to the Bahama Islands, whence he had come over in the sloop which the sailor had described. What his intentions there were, was not known, but plainly from his conversation on having occasion to leave Charleston on the following day, I never heard farther of him. Expressing afterwards much surprise at the appearance of this well known pirate, I was informed that the extreme difficulty of procuring satisfactory evidence, rendering it impossible for piracy almost always unavailing, and the rapid passing of the Island of Cuba into the hands of a great maritime nation, is the only method of suppressing the desperadoes of Mexico.

The Florida War

CHARLESTON, Nov. 7.
FROM FLORIDA.

The U. S. steamer *Poinsett*, Capt. Trathen, arrived yesterday from Fort Drane Creek, in 24 hours, furnishing the following intelligence of the operations in that quarter.

From a statement which has been furnished us, we learn that on the morning of the 23d, thirty more Indians were taken, being the body of men moving South, near the place where Oseola was captured.

On the 24th, a capture was made of 70 more Indians, all of whom were sent to St. Augustine, and placed in the Fort.

The captives brought in were of several negroes, belonging to different citizens. Ponies rode by Oseola and his party were brought to St. Augustine, together with about 50 Rifles. The latter were all primed, ready for immediate use.

Gen. Hernandez has moved South to make what discoveries he could, and capture any stragglers. Philip Concoochee, Oseola's younger brother, had been previously taken with the captives.

On the 26th inst. 6 brigs and two schooners arrived at St. Johns, with about 1000 troops, who were taken immediately to Garey's Ferry, by the steam boats. The whole army will move in three columns, and as the whereabout of the Indians is well known, it is expected that we shall soon hear of the *capture* or *surrender* of the whole war party.

Gen. Jessup was at St. Augustine when the *Poinsett* sailed.

Gen. Eustis was in command at Fort Drane Creek. The troops are said to be in good health, and supplies of every thing necessary for the war, in great abundance.

Public Spirit.—Among such a people as those of the United States, there is a great PUBLIC SPIRIT. If every man looked to his own private interest, with an eye single to nothing else; if his whole soul is bent upon self-gratulation, or upon pleasure; if he indulges only a dream of enthusiasm to have a care for the public weal and the world's opinion, if he is not faithful to the country, and to the spot in which he lives. He is not going to act his part now, and here. In such a period, when no hope was rising upon the world—in some other land, where the public spirit and all cheering prospects were pressed down beneath the iron rod of a contrary power, he might have acted his part with some excuse—but not now, not here, not at this period, and not here. And if he could not act it here fitly and with dignity, he could not do it here with safety. He may busy himself in gathering up his little heap of treasure, and with expending it; he may think only of himself, unanxiously of those who look beyond; but the storm is rising that may scatter his treasure, and whelm his fortunes in the ruin of the country. And it will rise: this spirit of selfishness, infecting the whole mass of citizens, will furnish the very materials, the very elements of that wide-spread destruction, and will, if not checked, rend in pieces the fabric of Society and government.

Rich. Enq.

POST OFFICES IN NORTH CAROLINA *Established.*—Middle Swamp, Anson county; Poplar Hill, Anson county.

Appointments of Postmasters.—Shuford, Limestone, Buncombe county. Daniel Hackney, St. Lawrence, Chatham county. William F. Bennett, Swamp, Gates county. J. Gordon, Hill, Anson county. R. Walker, land, Halifax county.

M THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

torial Convention.

oin the proceedings of this body, in this City on Monday last; and ly persuaded that they will be of beneficial results. The numses represented was not so great reason to anticipate, but the letfore the Convention evidenced regret entertained by several of on account of their inability to There are 25 Presses in the State, represented—leaving, of course, blishments unrepresented. This, will offer but little obstacle to the ses of the Convention. Their agreements entered into can be ined by the Corresponding Comvided they meet the approbation nt Presses. That this will be the ave but little doubt, and that, the North Carolina Press will example worthy the imitation of ry throughout the Union.

standing the difference which exen the members in political sengreatest harmony prevailed in erations. May the arrangements to prove the harbinger of a genet that course of courtesy and which the Press should always erized.

NVENTION OF EDITORS.

ng to previous notice, a Conven- Editors of North Carolina as- the Court House in the City of Wednesday, the first day of inst. for the purpose of adopt- es for the mutual benefit of the ernity.

owing Presses were represented, *Standard*, *Star* and *Register*, of the *Recorder*, Hillsborough; the *Carolinian* and *Carolina Watchbury*; *Southern Citizen*, Ashbo- *retator*, Newbern; *Observer*, Fay- *Telescope*, Greensborough; *Free* borough; *Journal*, Charlotte; and Milton.

ion of Mr. Loring, Mr. Heartt, of der, was appointed Chairman, and , of the Register, Secretary.

free interchange of opinion, relaappropriate matters for the conof the Convention, on motion of y, a Committee, consisting of ales, Loring and Hampton, were with instructions to embody in a and Resolutions, the views of the n, and report the same to the Con- o-morrow.

ion of Mr. Swaim, the Convention until to-morrow, 10 o'clock.

Thursday, 10 *o'clock.*

nvention re-assembled, when Mr. m the Committee yesterday apade the following REPORT:

advantages which have resulted from lled modern discoveries, it is now unimitted that not one has produced so fit to society, as the Art of Printing.— us effect, not only in our own country, out the world, is beyond estimation. l theorists argue as they may—let their speculations trace relations between te, and connect them by chains too e eye of common sense—let them ac- e diffusive range of popular principles cessary concomitants, popular institu- em impute their stability to peculiar race these wondrous effects to a single ause—THE PRESS.

clusion results from the reflection of a What was the moral condition of man, at of the discovery of the Art of Printing? perstition hung like an incubus of night Kings ruled by direct permission of The thunders of the Vatican spread conthrough entire kingdoms. It was THE dissolved the spell. This was the great urst upon the world and dispelled its midnight darkness. This it was, that to the spirit of the Reformation—a Reat extended far beyond the pale of . It unfettered the intellect, and left uman mind. It raised man from the aught him that he was not born the s fellow-man. It stripped tyranny of its placed power and right in happy coun- It disseminated those immutable princh teach us that the end of all Governbe the happiness of man.

s the Press; but the fact is not to be con- at its present condition is far beneath uild be, whilst the profits and character ired by its conductors, are far from beensurate with the benefits it has, and is ring upon society at large. Instead of luminary of truth and intelligence, it unfortunately converted, in too many into a vehicle of ribaldry and personal de- In the political contest, instead of canscientious approval or condemnation of it has drawn forth from private life the ors of *men*, and, exaggerating an hunhas held them up to the public conridicule. Your Committee are, howfied by the reflection that the Press of olina is as little obnoxious to these strict- at of any other State in the Union. But ll occasionally gone astray; and to elecharacter of the Press, its conductors fully guard against those departures from course, which have so great a tendency its usefulness. By studiously cultivating spirit of kindness and forbearance, and justice to one another, the conductors of may raise it above the influences which ressed it.

in this "consummation, so devoutly to ," your Committee recommend the af the following Resolutions:

olved, That it should be the pride, as it is of those to whom is confided the control Press, so to conduct it, that whilst, on hand, its whole energies shall be brought upon public wrongs, the greatest care exercised, that, in no case, shall it viosanctity of private life. To this end, Edld carefully abstain in their discussions, personalities and indecorous language.— uld compel Correspondents, in their heatoverises, to respect the character of the l the community, or to find the means of on elsewhere; and, in a word, they should to make the Press, what it ought to be, cate of morality, rational liberty and so- —the promoter of Arts, Science and Inand last, though far from least, the incorchampion of our Constitution and Laws.

olved, That it is the ardent desire of the s of this Convention, to advance the interthe Editorial fraternity throughout the d that we pledge ourselves to use our enfor that object, and to cultivate the good kind feelings of our brethren.

olved, That no statement or communicalation to personal disputes or private con- s shall be admitted into the columns of the urnals of this State, otherwise than as an ement, and that double the ordinary rates ed for any such Advertisement. And, that in no instance, will we insert an Adent of a husband against his wife.

olved, That experience has demonstrated sity of having some uniform rules for our ent in estimating the prices of Job Work rtisements, and for this purpose, that the table of charges be submitted to our brethren throughout the State, with a recommendation that they unanimously conform thereto:

ADVERTISEMENTS.

The first insertion of an Advertisement, not exceeding a square, or 340 *ems*, One dollar, and 25 Cents for every continuance. Longer Advertisements in like proportion.

COURT ORDERS AND JUDICIAL ADV'TS.

To be charged 25 per cent. higher, and a deduction of 33 1.3 per cent. to be made from the regular prices to Advertisers by the year.

PAMPHLETS.

The printing of Pamphlets to be charged as follows: Eighty cents for composing every 1000 *ems*, and a like sum for the printing of every Token—to which must be added the price of paper, folding, stitching, covering, cutting, &c.

BOOK WORK.

Where the number of pages exceeds 50, and the number of copies furnished is more than 1000, to be charged 60 cents only for composition, and the same for Press work, per Token.

Rule and Figure work to be charged double price.

JOB WORK.

Circulars and Addresses to be charged as Pamphlets.

Handbills, of Foolscap quarto, or other paper of that size, for 30 copies $1 50, for 50 copies $2 00, and 75 cents for every additional 100 copies.

Handbills on Medium, Royal or Super Royal quarto, for 30 copies $2 50, for 50 copies $3 00, and $1 00 for every additional 100 copies.

These prices are intended to apply to ordinary Jobs of the sizes stated. When the matter is printed closely, and embraces a greater number of *ems* than usual, then the Job to be charged at Pamphlet rates.

Horse Bills—for a light one, 30 copies, $3 00. Larger ones in proportion, according to the size and number printed.

Small Cards, a single Pack $2, and $1 for every additional Pack.

Large Cards, a single Pack $3 00, and $1 25 for every additional Pack.

BLANKS kept regularly on hand for sale, to be charged 75 cents per quire. Blanks printed to special order, for a single quire $2, for every additional quire under five, $1; exceeding five quires 75 cents per quire.

5. *Resolved*, That we will not employ any Journeyman Printer, or person pretending to be such, who has not served a regular apprenticeship, or who has failed to comply with his engagements to his master, or whose habits of honesty are justly impeachable.

6. *Resolved*, That if any Journeyman shall leave the employment of *any* Publisher, in debt to his employer and without his consent, upon advertisement thereof, we will not employ such Journeyman, until he shall be reinstated in character by satisfaction to his said Employer.

7. *Resolved*, That the regulations adopted by this Convention be in force, from and after the first of January 1838, *provided* that three-fourths of the Editors of the State shall, by that time, have signified their assent to the same.

8. *Resolved*, That in order to ascertain the sense of those Proprietors of Printing establishments, not represented in this Convention, that Messrs. Gales, Loring and Lemay, be appointed a Committee of Correspondence, with instructions to address a letter to each of them, asking their assent thereto, which assent, if given, shall be as binding as if they were here represented.

9. *Resolved*, That if any Editor or publisher shall forfeit his pledge, *after agreeing to the Resolutions adopted by this Convention*, that all professional intercourse with him be immediately discontinued.

On motion of Mr. Loring, the Report was *unanimously* adopted.

On motion of Mr. Swaim,

Resolved, That the President of this Convention be, and he is hereby authorized to call another meeting of the Editors of the State, whenever a majority thereof shall make a request of him to that effect.

On motion of Mr. Hampton, the thanks of the Convention were returned to the President and Secretary, and the same was adjourned *sine die*.

DENNIS HEARTT, *Ch'n.*
WESTON R. GALES, *Sec'y.*

Mrs. Madison, the respected relict of the late President Madison, has taken possession of her private mansion in this city, where, we are pleased to learn, she purposes residing for some time. There could have been no addition to the society of Washington more valued by all its circles, and none whatever so gratifying to the older residents of the city, who had the happiness of personally knowing Mrs. M. when she occupied and adorned the station of wife of the President of the United States.

National Intelligencer.

We see it stated that Wade Hampton, Esq. of South Carolina, not long since paid the proprietors of the New York Spirit of the Times one hundred years' subscription in *advance*, amounting to five hundred dollars. This genteel thing was to save the publisher the trouble of sending for his dues, and Mr. Hampton the trouble of filing his receipts. It was doubtless a delicate mode adopted by him of contributing substantial aid to a paper in the success of which he felt an interest. The same liberal gentleman performed a similar flattering act towards the *National Intelligencer*; but thinking, probably, that the editors were not as likely to flourish for a century as the more youthful editor of the Times, he did not extend his subscription quite as far in their case as his. May he live to renew it in both cases.—*National Intelligencer.*

After the election in Tennesssee for members of Congress, the Globe and the Nashville Union laid violent hands on Mr. Shields and Mr. Joseph B. Williams as Van Burenites, and every effort on the part of the Whigs to make them let go their hold was in vain. We then stated that if they did not give them up till Congress met, they would find they had caught "a Tartar." We see, by the last Nashville Union, that these gentlemen are now given up, but not without a few growls. A letter from Washington is published in that paper in which Mr. Williams is declared to be no better than he should be, and Mr. Shields is denounced as "among the most servile of the followers of John Bell!"—*Balt. Chronicle.*

Awful Prediction.—A learned astronomer of Bremen, has made a calculation, which is enough to make one tremble for the dreadful fate of posterity. According to the calculations of this sage, after a lapse of 83,000 years, a comet will approach to the earth in the same proximity as the moon, after 4,000,000 years it will approach to the distance of 7,700 geographical miles and then if its attraction equals that of the earth, the waters of the ocean will be elevated 13,000 feet, and a *deluge will necessarily ensue!* After a lapse of 32,000,000 years, this comet will clash the earth!

William Pennington (W.) was on Friday last elected Governor of New Jersey for the ensuing year.

Cause and Effect.—In his charge to the Grand Jury, at the late term of the Atlantic County Court, New Jersey, Chief Justice Hornblower stated that of the *six* capital cases which he had tried since his appointment, FIVE originated in drunkenness.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOV. 8, 1837.

The "Home."—In our last we copied from the New York Journal of Commerce, an account of the alleged brutal conduct of the "people on shore," at Ocracocke, in robbing the trunks and dead bodies of the passengers in the Home. For the honor of our State we are rejoiced to find the story contradicted, so far as it relates to the inhabitants of that place, by the Washington (N. C.) Whig. The Whig says,—

One of the passengers saved, complained while here, that the body of his wife had been robbed on the beach; but so far from implicating any of the inhabitants of the coast in such villainy, he stated expressly that the gold watch taken from the body was afterwards seen in the possession of one of the *crew of the Home*. He complained also that the trunks which came on shore were rifled of their valuable contents—by the *crew of the boat* and *one of the passengers*. His declarations are entitled to full confidence; and as he spoke favorably of the treatment received from the inhabitants of the coast, we pronounce the charge brought against them by the Journal of Commerce false and calumnious.

This is not the first time that the inhabitants of our sea board have unjustly received the epithets of "freebooters" and "land pirates" from the Northern presses. Such was the hue and cry against them, our readers will recollect, when the Steamer William Gibbons was lost, some months since. When the truth was then sifted out by judicial investigation, who were the culprits? Let our State calendar answer the question. Should a judicial investigation be instituted respecting the "Home" robberies, we have no fears for the result.

So also says the Newbern Spectator:—

"We have had the very best opportunity of being informed of the treatment which the citizens on the coast of North Carolina bestowed on the survivors of the Passengers in the "Home," —from the mouths of the sufferers themselves, and we pronounce the above accusations a tissue of *unmitigated and scandalous falsehoods*. We conversed with nearly *all* the passengers who escaped, say sixteen out of the twenty, and every one of them charged the pilfering that was done, and which was not extensive, *to the crew alone.*"

Improvements.—The Raleigh Register came to us yesterday morning in a new dress, on the occasion of its entering on the 39th year of its existence. The Standard, too, of the same city, has also been considerably enlarged, and is now the largest paper in the State. Bating the politics of the latter, they have our best wishes for their continued prosperity.

The Susquehannah.—All doubts about the safety of this ship appear to have been allayed in the Northern cities. The ship seen by the pilots with a schooner hovering about her, is ascertained to have been the Britannia, from Liverpool for Savannah, which, being out of candles and oil, and becalmed off the Delaware, spoke a schooner to obtain a supply.

An important Election was opened on Monday and will close this day in New York. It is for Senators and Representatives in the State Legislature, and though we cannot hope that the Whigs will succeed in obtaining a majority, we do expect that the result will show a handsome gain. We shall have the result in a few days.

Life of Burr.—The 2d vol. of Davis's Life of Aaron Burr was announced for publication in New York on Friday last.

The Treasury Notes.—The New York Courier & Enquirer of Friday last, has the following account of the first appearance of the Treasury Notes in market:—

Treasury Notes.—These notes bearing two per cent. interest were for the first time yesterday offered for sale at the Board of Brokers, and one and a half per cent. premium, payable in bank notes, was asked for them—but few bidders. They were subsequently offered in Wall street at 94 per cent. payable in constitutional currency. No purchasers!

Another dreadful accident.—Our New Orleans slip of Friday morning last, contains the following shocking news:—

NEW ORLEANS, November 3.

Another dreadful accident has occurred upon our waters, which have lately become the scene of so many heart-rending and appalling catastrophes. The steamer Monmouth left this port about a week since, laden with several hundred Indians, a portion of the emigrant Creek tribe as passengers. In travelling up the Mississippi, through Prophet Island Bend, she was met by the ship Trenton, in tow by the steamer Warren, descending the river. It was after dark, being near eight o'clock at night, and through the mismanagement of the officers and the obscurity of the scene, a collision took place between the meeting vessels, and the Monmouth immediately sunk from the violence of the concussion. Out of the large number of Indians on board, near three hundred perished. Whether any of the crew were saved or not we have not learned. The mishap is ascribed chiefly to the neglect of the officers of the Monmouth. She was running in a part of the stream where, by the usages of the river and the rules of the Mississippi Navigation, she had no right to go, and where of course the descending tow did not expect to meet her. Here is another evidence of the gross carelessness of a class of men to whose charge we often commit our personal safety and precious lives.—*Bulletin.*

The U. S. Bank.—A late National Intelligencer closes an article on the conduct of the government and the Bank towards each other, with the following statements, which are equally creditable to the high sense of honor as to the ability of those who have the management of this much abused Institution:—

More recently, it may be recollected, the same institution has been again vindictively assailed by the Government press, upon allegations of its unwillingness to settle, on equitable terms, with the Government for the amount of shares of its capital stock, belonging to the United States. An agreement was finally actually made, by which the bank agreed to pay, and the Treasury to receive, in four annual instalments, one hundred and fifteen dollars and fifty-eight cents for every hundred dollars of the nearly seven millions of the bank's stock belonging to the Government; thus securing to the Government a clear profit of more than fifteen and a half per cent. on the amount of its stock in the bank, in addition to the amount of profits which it has annually received in the shape of dividends.

We come now to the point to which we propose to ask the reader's attention.

The first of the *instalments*, thus agreed upon, has just fallen due. The date of the contract between the bank and the Government, under which it was payable, let it be borne in mind, was long before the suspension of specie payments, and the Bank of the United States might, if it chose, have answered the demands of the Government for performance of this contract in the same manner as the deposite banks did when asked for payment of the public money. But did the bank act upon this principle? Far from it. Long before this instalment became due—that is to say, five months ago—the bank, being called upon by the Navy Department, to help it out of a dilemma, by an advance of money on account of this contract, promptly agreed to do so, and did advance the money, to the amount of half a million of dollars, and placed it where the Department had occasion for it; asking and receiving for this service only the same interest on the sum advanced as the bank itself had agreed to pay upon the contract debt to the Government.

It has just come to our knowledge that the remainder of the amount of the first instalment, due by the bank, has been paid within the week before last, and in a manner so honorable to the bank that it deserves to be mentioned to its credit. The amount paid in advance, as above, (including interest,) for the use of the Navy Department, was $510,353 90. The amount paid in State transfer drafts and Treasury warrants, received by the bank in the course of its dealings, was $1,145,150 16. The balance of the instalment, amounting to $522,459, was paid *in specie;* making a total amount of two million one hundred and seventy thousand nine hundred and sixty-three dollars and seventy-seven cents.

We confess our gratification at being able to state these facts, so honorable to an institution against which all the malice of party and all the power of the Government have been directed for the last five years. In the particulars of this transaction we have a noble and eloquent reply to the calumniators of the bank, and a further confirmation of the arguments of those who have maintained the right against the wrong in all this controversy. We say the right against the wrong, and we say it confidently: for whatever doubt may have heretofore existed as to the right or the wrong side of the question of the utility and the value of a Bank of the United States, it is impossible to resist the evidence of successive facts, such as those which we have stated. With from fifteen to twenty millions of money in the Treasury, it cannot be denied that the Government was obliged to invoke the aid of the proscribed bank to make a payment of only half a million of dollars. Nor can it be denied that, after the Government has by law recognised the inability of the vaunted deposite banks to pay over a single dollar of the public money in any funds which it can use for its purposes, the Bank of the United States pays in specie at a rate far beyond its par value, for the Government shares of its stock, for which the bank originally received from the Government only a five per cent. stock.

Comparing and estimating such facts as these, we are enabled at once to estimate at their true value the gross misrepresentations with which the public ear has been so long abused, and the public opinion so far misled, in regard to the merits of that calumniated institution, the Bank of the United States.

Rice Crops.—We were called into the country a day or two since, and there had an opportunity of examining the rice upon two plantations, and if what fell under our observation be a fair sample of the crop generally, we fear the forebodings of the most saturnine will not vary widely from the truth. Much more has been blasted in the various stages to maturity than we had supposed, and many grains, and even heads, have never filled.—*Wil. Advertiser.*

Corn Crops.—Farmers are now busily employed, housing their Corn. The crop, generally, is represented to be good—probably better than usual of late years. The ordinary trading price of corn this Fall, through the country, we believe is two dollars per barrel.—*Ashborough Citizen.*

Since the loss of the Steam Packet "Home" the travel through our town, by way of the Rail Road has been immense. We notice the arrival of passengers on one night in particular. We are credibly informed that on Saturday night, there were 43 in number. This is no bad omen. Those engaged on the Wilmington Road should strain every nerve towards a speedy completion of it—and as the facilities increase, travelling will increase also.—*Halifax Advocate.*

There is a rumor about town that the Cabinet has been dissolved. We place no reliance in it whatever. The President would, without doubt, like to get clear of Mr. Woodbury, but the result of the election in New Hampshire next spring is involved in too much doubt to justify his cutting off Mr. W. The Globe has, however, given, of late, several side blows at the Treasury Secretary, and a few days since aimed the following piece of irony at him:—"His style is always clear and concise, and, when he so determines, is remarkably caustic."

If the Secretary does not take the hint, after this, he is even of a duller comprehension than we thought him.

Baltimore Chronicle.

Gen. JACKSON was in Nashville on the 26th ult., on a visit to his friends—to condole with them, perhaps, on the late ejectment of Mr. Grundy from the Senate of the United States.

The New York Gazette says:—"We understand that Mr. Southard will in a few days resign his seat in the United States Senate, and that Mr. Frelinghuysen is likely to take his place. Such an arrangement will only deprive the Senate of the services of one good man and secure to it those of another."

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Nov. 1, 1837.

In conformity to the 13th section of the act of October 12, 1837, "to authorize the issuing of Treasury notes," it is hereby published that the whole amount issued during the last month has been $53,723 83.

LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

HAGERSTOWN, October 26.

The President of the United States, accompanied by Mr. Poinsett and lady, Mr. Dickerson, Mr. Kendall and daughter, arrived in this place on Tuesday evening, and took their departure early yesterday morning, on a tour of recreation.

An Incident.—In the crowded saloon of Mr. Catlin, at the Indian lecture, at New York, in the midst of an intensely interesting discourse, a person rose up, and, in a solemn manner, said, "Mr. Catlin, will you have the goodness to stop for one moment?" The audience looked with astonishment, and the lecturer paused. "I have lost my little boy in the crowd, and wish to call for him." A dead pause ensued in the 1200 persons present. "Clark Potter!" cried the father. "Here I am, father!" said a shrill voice in the corner, at which shouts of laughter and applause ensued, as the stripling was handed over benches to his anxious parent.—*Star.*

"We understand (says the New York Courier des Etats Unis) that the commissioners authorized to raise two companies of French and German volunteers, for the war in Florida, have selected M. Seiler, chevalier of the order of William, King of Holland, for captain. M. Lawers is appointed lieutenant. About one hundred subalterns and privates have already enrolled themselves as members of this corps, the uniform of which is very handsome."

That most capricious and fickle of all our commodities of traffic and at the same time most necessary and indispensable aliment of life, flour, has again taken a stride up the scale of valuation and now commands fifteen dollars per barrel; such was the information communicated to us yesterday by a wholesale dealer in the article, of extensive business, and undoubted veracity, or we could not have believed it. Only think! three weeks ago it was selling at five dollars, and yet within that short time, without the happening of any remarkable causes tending to produce the excitement, the prices have tripled.

N. O. Bulletin, Oct. 30.

Correspondence of the National Intelligencer.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.

We have European dates of the 10th of October, Liverpool papers of the 10th, and London of the 8th. The political news of England is without interest. The commercial intelligence corresponds with that received by the packets of the 1st. The cotton market looks well, so to speak in *perspective*—that is, cotton will be in greater demand, and bring better prices, six months hence than now.—The cotton dealers and manufacturers of cotton express warm hopes of a change of things for the better. Specie is arriving in England almost daily, and in large quantities, from the United States, and from the Brazils. John Bull is now, and, seemingly, for the first time, willing to believe that his customers upon this side of the water are honest, and mean to pay him what they owe him.

Spain has made a treaty with the South American States, and formed a new Cabinet. The cause of the Queen looks more favorable than it has before for many months.

The French Chambers are also dissolved. The Constantine Expedition left France upon the 1st of October. Finally, as an end of the European political changes by this arrival, the civil war in Portugal has been brought to a close.

A civil war has broken out in Burmah.

The cholera is raging at Constantinople, and this disease also continues its work of destruction in Italy.

There has been a terrible hurricane at Malta, which, singular to say, occurred the day after the great hurricane at New Orleans, 6,000 miles off.

U. S. Bank Stock sold this morning for 118¾

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 7.—*Cotton*—We have again to notice a limited demand throughout the week, consumers not being disposed to increase their stocks, and prices have consequently receded generally ⅛d per lb. The sales do not exceed 13,080 bags, of which 750 bags of American have been taken on speculation and 250 for export, as well as 12 of Madras and 200 of Surat.

The imports of the week are 9,648 bales.

OCT. 9.—On Saturday the market was very flat, and the sales were only 1200 bags. To-day there has been rather more doing; the business is 2500 bags, prices steady.

MARRIED,

In Anson, on the 26th inst., by the Reverend John C. Culpeper, Jun'r. Mr. PETER P. COX, to Miss SARAH F., daughter of Jordan Flake, Esq.

In Robeson county, on the 2d inst., by the Rev. Mr. McIntyre, Mr. MALCOM McBRYDE to Mrs. MARY McNEILL, all of Robeson county.

In Bladen County, on the 26th ult. by Collin Monroe, Esq. Mr. JAMES MONROE, to Miss CATHARINE McARTHUR, Second youngest daughter of Peter McArthur, Esq all of that County.

DIED,

In Washington City, on the 28th instant, Mr. ROMULUS L. MOORE, Printer, in his 24th year. He was a native of Chatham county, North Carolina, but for a few years past a resident in this city. In youth mild and industrious; in manhood virtuous and respectable; in death he gave evidence that he possessed that peace which passeth human understanding. He has left a wife and one child to lament his premature death. Peace to his ashes!—*National Intelligencer.*

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, November 6, O'Hanlon's Lighter Union, with merchandize for C. J. Orrell, G. W. & W. Draughan, Curtis & Myrover, A. McLauchlin, J. Martine, Nott & Starr, Willkings & Belden, and B. Rose, of this place; and for J & R. Sloan, Hunt & Gwynn, B. W. Simmons, Colier & Gunter, W. & A. Stith, and D. Fuller, of the interior.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—NOVEMBER 8.

Brandy, peach,	85 a 90	Molasses,	30 a 35
Ditto, apple,	80	Nails, cut,	7½
Bacon,	10 a 11	Sugar, brown,	7 a 11
Beeswax,	22½	Lump,	16
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Loaf,	18 a 20
Cotton,	8 a 9½	Salt,	55 a 90
Cotton Yarn,	20 a 30	Sack,	$3 a 3 50
Corn,	70 a 75	Tobacco, leaf,	2 a 3
Candles, F. F.	17 a 20	Cotton Bagging,	16 a 25
Flaxseed,	$1½	Bale Rope,	8 a 12½
Flour,	$6 a 8	Wheat, new	$1 a $1
Feathers,	40	Whiskey,	65 a 70
Iron,	5½ a 6	Wool,	20 a 25

For Sale,

ON a very extended credit, 587 acres of LAND, on the Eastern side of the Cape Fear River, about three miles above the "Clarendon Bridge," with such portion of the STOCK, CROP, and FARMING UTENSILS as may be designated by the vendor. For terms, apply to Mr. E. J. Hale, Fayetteville, or to the Subscriber.

JOHN D. TOOMER.

Pittsborough, Nov. 1, 1837. 66tf.

For Sale,

A YOUNG HORSE. Inquire at this Office.

November 7. 66-3w.

For Sale,

A MARE, gentle, without tricks of any kind, and accustomed to double or single harness. Apply at this office.

November 8. 66tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received his Fall Supply of GOODS in his line, which were carefully selected by himself in N. York, consisting of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Velvets, &c. &c.

Which he will sell at reduced prices.

He still continues to carry on the

Tailoring Business,

At his old Stand, on Hay street.

ARCHIBALD GRAHAM.

Fayetteville, Nov. 7. 66 4w.

NEW SUPPLY OF BOOKS & STATIONARY.

THE Subscriber has received from New York, the principal part of his Fall purchases of BOOKS AND STATIONARY, consisting of a great variety of School, Medical, and Miscellaneous Books, Paper, Blank Books, &c. &c. which he offers for sale low for cash.

E. J. HALE.

November 7, 1837.

FAYETTEVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY.

TEACHERS.

Rev. R. W. BAILEY—*Principal.*
Miss HOOLE—*Teacher in English, Geography and Mathematics.*
Miss BAILEY—*Teacher in Music, French and Latin.*
Miss McINTYRE—*Teacher in Drawing and Painting.*

The Seminary is now opened on the plan of a BOARDING SCHOOL, in the large and commodious Brick Building, near the foot of Hay Mount, formerly used for the Planters' Hotel. Besides the constant presence and influence of all the Teachers, the young ladies have the maternal advice of Mrs. POTTER, who has consented to take the supervision of the family. Boarding Scholars are, therefore, subjected to rules, which extend to their whole deportment.

Parents, who prefer it, can find convenient boarding in respectable families in the vicinity of the Seminary, at different and very moderate prices.

The Academic year commences on the 16th of October, and is divided into two Sessions of 20 weeks each.

The *First Session*, therefore, commences on the 16th of October and ends on the 4th of March.—The *Second Session* commences on the 5th of March and ends on the 23d of July.

The Scholar will be charged from the time she enters to the end of the Session, unless when she enters by agreement for half a Session.

No deduction will be made for absence after entrance.

TERMS

FIRST CLASS.—Reading, Writing, Spelling, Mental Arithmetic, Elementary Geography and Elementary Grammar, previous to Parsing and Analysis, - - $8 per Session.

SECOND CLASS.—Arithmetic, English and Latin Language, Comprehensive Geography, Astronomy, History, Rhetoric, Logic, Natural, Intellectual and Moral Philosophy, Geometry, Algebra, Botany, Chemistry, Mineralogy, &c. $16 per Session.

Music on Piano,	20	"
Use of Piano for practice,	3	"
French Language,	8	"
Drawing and Painting,	10	"
Contingent Expenses,	50	cents.

The Young Ladies are admitted to Mr. Colton's Lectures on Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, and the Natural Science s for a small charge to defray the expense of materials for experiments, say $1

Board in the Boarding House, $50

Each Session payable in advance.

Refer to Rev. S. COLTON, C. McIVER, Hon. H. POTTER, Messrs. D. ANDERSON, G. McNEILL, H. LEETE, } Committee.

November 8. 1837. 66tf.

Administrator's Sale.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the Court of Equity, for the County of Cumberland, I will expose to sale, at the Court House of said County, on Thursday, the 16th day of November, at 12 o'clock, M., three likely SLAVES, belonging to the Estate of Robert J. Halliday, dec'd. A credit of ninety days for notes with approved security, will be given.

J. W. SANDFORD, Adm'r.

November 8. 66-2wks.

Mills to Rent.

ON Tuesday the 5th day of December, being the Tuesday of County Court week, will be rented, at the Court House in Fayetteville, at one o'clock P. M., for one, two, or three years, those valuable SAW AND GRIST MILLS, in Lower Fayetteville, at the mouth of Cross Creek. They are now in good repair. Terms made known on the day of renting. The privilege of getting Timber for the use of the Mills, within two miles of the River may be had of the Subscriber on moderate terms.

ARCHIBALD GRAHAM.

November 7, 1837. 66-4wks.

Notice.

THE Firm of *Peck & Deming* is dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the Concern, are requested to make payment without delay to Gurdon Deming, or suits will be instituted against them.

RUSSELL U. PECK,
GURDON DEMING.

Fayetteville, Nov. 1, 1837. 66-3wks.

GALES'S NORTH CAROLINA

ALMANAC,

TURNER & HUGHES'S

North Carolina ALMANAC,

AND THE CROCKETT

ALMANAC,

FOR 1838,

For sale by E. J. HALE.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, *Military & Fancy Goods.*

THE SUBSCRIBER desires through this medium, to tender his acknowledgments of gratitude to his friends and the citizens generally, for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon him, and hopes, by a continuation of that assiduity which has and will ever be the leading principle, to merit a continuation of their favors. He is pleased to inform, that he has just received and is now opening one of the most SPLENDID ASSORTMENTS in his line that has perhaps ever been offered to the citizens of Fayetteville and its vicinity,—among which may be enumerated in part—

GOLD and SILVER Patent Lever, Lepine, Horizontal Cylinder, and plain English, Swiss and French

WATCHES,

Gold Guard and Fob CHAINS,
Silver do do do,
Gold and Silver SPECTACLES,
Do do THIMBLES,
Do do PENCIL CASES,
Do do Plated and Steel KEYS,
Do EAR RINGS, BREAST PINS, FINGER RINGS, MEDALLIONS, SLEEVE BUTTONS and STUDS, and in connection therewith, a handsome assortment of

SILVER WARE,

Embracing Table, Tea, Desert, Salt, Mustard and Cream Spoons, Cups, Ladles, Butter and Fruit Knives; to which may be added an assortment of

PLATED WARE,

Among which are Swivel Castors, Cake Baskets, Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays, Table and Tea Spoons;

BRITANNIA WARE,

Such as Tea and Coffee Pots, Brass Andirons, Shovels and Tongs, Do. Candlesticks and Fenders;

Every article in the MILITARY LINE, such as Swords, Epauletts, Buttons, Lace, Stars, Plumes, Sashes, Drums, &c. &c.;

—ALSO—

A fine assortment of Wostenholm's and Rodgers's Pocket and Pen Knives, Razors, Razor Straps, Pocket Pistols, Hair, Cloth and Tooth Brushes, Sportsman's Game Bags, Shot Pouches, Powder Flasks, Percussion Caps, Accordians, Music Boxes, Flutes, Flageolets, Violins, Fifes, Perfumery, R. Hemmings & Son's Drill and Silver Eyed Needles, Coral Beads, of different sizes; with almost every article in the above line, which he most respectfully invites the public to call and examine for themselves.

WARREN PRIOR.

October 17, 1837. §63-tf§

☞ CLOCK and WATCH REPAIRING, and other Work in the line, thankfully received and strictly attended to.

LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

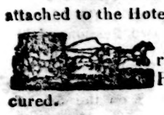
Fayetteville, North Carolina.

THE Subscriber having purchased from Col. Joshua W. Cochran, the unexpired term of his lease of the Lafayette Hotel, gives notice that he is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels grateful to the public for the patronage which the Hotel has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same.

Cold and Warm Baths

attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

THOMAS COCHRAN.

October 1, 1835. 57tf.

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses.

RECEIVED per steamer Clarendon and Wilmington, and for sale by the Subscribers corner of Hay and Maxwell streets.

200 Bags Rio COFFEE,
30 bbls. do. do.
70 hhds. Molasses,
30 do. Sugar,
30 bbls. Loaf, do.
75 kegs Nails,
20 bbls Copperas.

Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Indigo, Cassia, Brimstone, Starch, Rope, Bagging, Malaga Wine, Glass 8 × 10 and 10 × 12, Hollow Ware, Weeding Hoes, Iron, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

20 Bozes TOBACCO,
30 bbls. Apple Brandy,
20 do. Whiskey.

WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

September 7, 1836. 5 tf.

Negroes wanted.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON.

January 12, 1835. 19tf.

New Goods.

JOHN MUNN

HAS just received his Stock of *Fall and Winter GOODS*, consisting in part of

7 Hhds. Porto Rico, } *SUGARS,*
3 do. superior St. Croix }
50 bags prime green Rio Coffee,
20 do. do. do. Laguira do.,
Imperial and Gunpowder Teas,
Loaf and Lump Sugar,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
50 kegs Nails, 4d to 20d,
25 pieces Bagging, heavy 42 inch,
20 coils Rope,
Blacksmith's Bellows, 30, 32, 34 & 36 inches,
Anvils, Vises, Screwplates and Hammers,
Trace Chains, superior Axes,
3 fine twist double barrel Fowling Pieces,
Shot Guns, &c.

—ALSO—

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Shoes, Caps, Blankets, &c., &c.

All of which will be sold on the most accommodating terms for Cash, Produce or good notes.

Fayetteville, November 15, 1836 15tf

$25 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, living in Abbeville District, S. C. in the month of May last, a negro man named SIMON, about 26 years of age, rather stout and chunky, copper coloured, formerly the property of Jonathan Jessop, of Fayetteville. N. C. He has been seen lately in the neighborhood of Bryant Wright's, in Cumberland county, and will no doubt be found in that neighborhood, or about Fayetteville. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to Neill Johnson, of Fayetteville, or to the Subscriber.

THOS. L. WHITLOCK.

Abbeville District, S. C., July 25, 1837. 52tf

Tailoring.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks for the very liberal custom he has received in his line. He continues in the establishment formerly occupied by Smith & Johnson, (McArn's new building,) where he will carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its various branches, and hopes by assiduity and attention, to merit a continuance of the custom of his friends and the public.

DANIEL SMITH, (Tailor.)

Fayetteville, March 1. 78 tf.

$25 REWARD,

WILL be paid to any person who will lodge my man DICK, in any jail in the State Dick is a Brick Layer and Plasterer by trade, and has worked in most of the Counties in the Eastern part of the State. He is a stout black fellow, about 26 years of age, and plausible in his carriage.

WM. H. BEATTY.

Bladen, May 30, 1837. 43 tf.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

ANOTHER GREAT CURE

EFFECTED BY GRAY'S OINTMENT!!

Raleigh, September 21, 1836.

I am now 58 years of age—when in my 17th year, I received a wound in my left leg, which become ulcerated, and continued so until the first of March last. It would occasionally heal up, and then break out again; but most of the time, it was in a very painful condition, the sore having extended to a large size, and become very deep. I tried many remedies to make a cure, without success, until I applied *Gray's Invaluable Ointment*, two pots of which have effectually cured my leg, and reduced it to its natural size. The cure would have been made much sooner, had I strictly attended to the directions for the use of the Ointment; but this I failed to do, while I took much exercise, and very imprudently used tight bandage. My leg has been well for more than six months, during which time I have walked much, yet it remains firm and free from all soreness or inflammation. After having been afflicted for a period of forty-one years, I now enjoy the benefit of a sound leg again.

LEWIS HOLLOMAN.

A fresh supply of the above article just received by

E. J. HALE.

EQUITY BLANKS.

Clerk and Master's Deeds,
Subpœnas to bring in parties,
PRINTED AT THIS OFFICE.

NEW WHOLESALE STORE.

350 PACKAGES.

IN addition to my former Stock and business, I am now receiving 350 Packages of Goods, all of which is entirely new, and has been recently selected by myself out of the late Package Sales in New York, with the utmost care, taste and economy, and which I am determined to sell on as good terms as any Stock ever before offered in this market, at *wholesale entirely for Cash* or on time for *approved notes*, (liberal discounts will be made for cash payments.) My assortment is *complete*, consisting of English, French, India and American Spring and Summer Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c.

I now invite customers and traders generally, to call and examine my stock; I can offer them such inducements as will ensure patronage.

Orders will be punctually attended to by

C. J. ORRELL,

Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay street.

Fayetteville, N C., April 12, 1837. 36tf.

P. S. I will give my renewed attention to the receiving and forwarding Goods, receiving Cotton and other produce for storage, sale or shipment, as the owner may direct; or any other business consigned to me. C. J. O.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Drug and Medicine Store.

Dr. Thos. J. Jordan

IS now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and extensive assortment of the above articles, which, in addition to his former Stock, makes his assortment entirely complete.—Also, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, HATTERS' MATERIALS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS of every kind, and PATENT MEDICINES of every variety, all of which he warrants to be genuine, and will sell as low as can be procured in this State.

—*ALSO*—

BERNARD'S REMEDY FOR ASIATIC CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, DIARRHŒA, and various intestinal disorders.

April 20, 1836. 85tf

THE subscriber has just received a large supply of the following articles, Fresh, genuine, and of very superior quality—

Gum Myrrh, Cayenne Pepper, Lobelia, Skunk Cabbage.

Also, TRIPPE'S CONCENTRATED SARSAPARILLA, for the cure of Scrofula, Mercurial, Siphilitic and other diseases which depend upon a scrofulous condition of the body. This article is prepared by a new process without boiling, and is warranted to contain in a concentrated form, the active principles of the soot obtained from the most approved species of smilax. Castor Oil, Varnish, &c. T. J. JORDAN.

August 18. 2tf.

The Subscriber

IS just receiving at his Grocery Store, on Hay street, a fresh supply of

CONFECTIONARIES,

Lemon Sirup, fresh Lime Juice, French Brandy, Holland Gin, warranted genuine, Madeira, Sherry and Malaga Wines, Old Jamaica Rum,

And every article in the Grocery line, which will be sold at reduced prices.

T. J. JORDAN.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving a general assortment of

Dry Goods.

—ALSO—

HARDWARE, CROCKERY and GLASSWARE.

GROCERIES, DYE STUFFS, &c.,

To which the attention of the public is respectfully invited.

HOOPER & MAC LAURIN.

September 20, 1836. 7tf

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER is receiving a large Stock of **GOODS**, of every description, which will be sold uncommonly cheap, being bought recently at the New York Auctions.

JOHN McARN.

May 17, 1837. 41tf

Office of the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road Company, May 22, 1837.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day.

Resolved, That in order to complete the Survey and examination of the country, now *nearly finished*, an Instalment of One Dollar on each share be called for, payable on or before the 20th day of June. By the order of the Board,

E. L. WINSLOW, Pres't.

The Salisbury papers, Wilmington Advertiser, Lincoln Transcript, and Rutherford Gazette will give this notice three insertions. 43tf.

Notice.

THE Subscriber has taken an Office on the North side of Person street, near Liberty Point, where "FAYETTEVILLE FACTORY MOULD CANDLES" may be had by wholesale and retail.

☞ The highest market price given for Tallow.

DUNCAN SMITH.

October 24, 1837. 64 2m.

State of North Carolina.

MOORE COUNTY.

Elizabeth Hill, vs. The heirs at law of Hiram Hill, deceased. } *Petition for Dower in Land.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Hill, Martin Hill, Green Hill, and Malcom Blue and wife, Defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore *Ordered by the Court*, that publication be made in the *Fayetteville Observer*, for six weeks, requiring said Defendants to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the county of Moore, on the third Monday of November next, and then and there plead, answer or demur to said petition, or it will be taken *pro confesso* as to them, and heard *ex parte*.

Witness, Alexander C. Curry, Clerk of said Court at Office, October 5th, 1837.

[63] A C. CURRY, *Clerk.*

COTTON GINS,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

OF my manufacture, will be kept constantly on hand at the Store of Hall & Johnson, Fayetteville, on a credit of six months, or 5 per cent. discount for cash.

JOHN W. POWELL.

August 16, 1837. 54-3m.

Fine Watches and Jewelry, SILVER PLATE, Brittannia Ware, &c. &c.

J. SELPH having associated himself in Copartnership with Mr. Benj'n Pyle, the business will in future, be conducted under the firm of *Selph & Pyle.*

They have taken a Store on Person street, in the block of brick buildings, one door East of J. Selph's old Establishment, and nearly opposite the Cape Fear Bank, where they are now opening a large and beautiful assortment of

Fine Watches and Jewelry,

And will receive by the first arrival from the North, a large and handsome assortment of

SILVER PLATE, AND BRITTANNIA WARE,

Military and Fancy GOODS, PISTOLS, Fine CUTLERY, PERFUMERY, &c, all of which have been selected with great care in New York, by one of the Firm, and are offered for sale on the most reasonable terms.

☞ They will continue to manufacture Silver Ware, Clock and Watch Repairing, and all other work in their line of business. They hope, by their strict attention to business to share a part of public patronage.

JOHN SELPH,
BENJ'N PYLE.

Fayetteville, August 29, 1837. 56tf.

Dwelling House to Rent.

A CONVENIENT and pleasantly situated Dwelling, on Gillespie street, for rent, and possession given on the 1st of October next.

C. P. MALLETT.

July 26, 1837. 51-tf.

For Sale,

10 bbls. St. Croix SUGAR,
5 bbls. treble refined Loaf SUGAR,
5 Do. double do do do
5 Do. single do do do
1 Chest fresh Hyson TEA,
1 Do. black do
3 bbls. Cider Vinegar,
12 old English Dairy Cheese,
10 half bbls. No. 1 Mackerel,
3 quintals Cod Fish,
10 boxes, 2 doz. each, old Madeira Wine,
10 baskets *superior* Champagne,
2 casks London Porter,
5 doz. old Port Wine,
3 qr. casks Teneriffe Wine,
3 qr. do Sicily Madeira do.
20 bbls. calcined Plaster Paris,—by

JNO. HUSKE & SON, *Green street.*

July 19, 1837. 50tf.

BOATS For Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, FIVE POLE BOATS, on the Cape Fear river, now lying at the Fayetteville Landing, either and all of which may be fitted for immediate use at trifling expense, to wit: The Eliza, Commerce, Packet, Anna Pink and Water Witch, carrying from about 20 to 65 tons weight each. The four first are decked and fitted with hatches; the latter open, and has been found to answer the purpose of a Lighter on the lowest water, to relieve other loaded Boats whenever there was sufficient water to use a ferry flat. Three of the decked Boats draw when loaded, from two to three feet water, but with a full ordinary freight of Dry Goods and some deck load, will only draw from 20 to 24 inches. The largest boat, the Eliza, will draw with an ordinary heavy freight, about four and a half feet. These Boats are all well constructed for the navigation of the Cape Fear river, and are well known to run well under Poles or in tow of a steamer, having been used in both ways. The four lesser Boats would suit Planters on the river above or below, in conveying any kind of Produce to market, being prepared to convey grain in bulk.

Reference for further particulars, to Mr. William O. Jeffreys, at Wilmington, or to the Subscriber, or Messrs. Thomas Sandford & Co. at this place.

Very low prices will be accepted for these Boats, and ample time allowed for payment, upon good paper.

P. I TILLINGHAST.

Fayetteville, August 28, 1837. 56tf

Valuable Lands For Sale.

THE Subscriber, wishing to remove to the West, offers his LANDS for sale, lying on the East side of Cape Fear river, eight miles from Fayetteville, viz:

850 acres, of which there is about 80 or 100 acres cleared and under good fence, with a tolerable Dwelling House.

750 do., joining the above, of which there is first rate Swamp Land; it is well timbered with white oak, red oak and hickory, and is an excellent range for stock of every kind. Also,

220 acres of Piney Land, joining the other, and on the Raleigh and Tarborough Stage Road, whereon the Dwelling House stands; with a good Well of Water, and quite healthy.

The above Lands will be sold low for cash, or young negroes.

HECTOR McKAY.

August 15, 1837. 55tf.

GARDNER & McKETHAN,

OFFER their sincere thanks to their friends and the public in general, for the liberal encouragement they have received, and also inform them that they have now on hand, finished and unfinished, a considerable quantity of Work, such as

Close Family CARRIAGES, Large and small BAROUCHES, for one and two Horses,

Also, a variety of WAGONS, on Elliptic Springs and Chains, for one or two Horses. Also, GIGS and SULKIES of all descriptions. All of which they will sell low, and warrant to be of good workmanship and materials. Persons wishing to purchase any article in our line of business, would do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms.

P. S.—All Work previously made and sold by them, will be repaired free of expense, if they have failed by bad timbers or workmanship.

October 3, 1837. 61tf

FOR RENT.

A TWO STORY DWELLING HOUSE, with an excellent Well of water in the yard, and a Garden. Apply to

JOHN McARN.

May 17, 1837. 41tf

For Sale,

100 KEGS White Lead ground in oil; part pure, part common.
6 quarter casks London Particular Madeira Wine, imported direct, by

J. HUSKE & SON.

August 15, 1837. 54tf.

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100 pieces heavy Cotton Bagging,

For sale by

JOHN McARN.

July 22. 51tf.

GEORGIA INSURANCE *And Trust Company.*

Capital $1,000,000.

THE undersigned, as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

Notice.

BY virtue of power vested in me by the last Will and Testament of Robert Campbell, dec'd, I will sell publicly, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 13th day of November next, TWO TRACTS of PINEY LAND, well timbered, containing 640 acres each, lying on the South East side of Cape Fear river, adjacent to each other, and adjoining the Lands of Jas. Cameron, Graham and others.

Also, an undivided interest, being one-half of a tract of 500 acres, lying on Great Creek, near Black River.

One tract of 117 acres, on the South-eastern bank of the Cape Fear River, adjoining the Lands of Mrs. Armstrong and McAlister.

One improved Lot in Campbellton, near the bridge.

One unimproved Lot in Fayetteville, opposite the Jail, and

That Fertile and valuable Possession of Land, whereupon the dec'd formerly lived, containing about 900 acres, lying on the Stage Road from Fayetteville to Raleigh, and within ten miles of the former place.

Twelve months credit will be given, purchasers giving bonds with approved security, bearing interest from date, and a mortgage on the premises.

ALEX'R ELLIOT, Ex'r.

September 19, 1837. 60ts.

REMOVAL, AND NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has removed one door West of his old Stand, the Store formerly occupied by John M. Dobbin, Esq., dec'd, where he has opened and offers for sale, a General Assortment of

GROCERIES,

Hardware, Dry Goods, Hats, Shoes, Boots, Seal & Fur Caps, Crockery and Glass Ware,

Together with various other articles too tedious to enumerate, which he offers at LOW PRICES for *Cash* or *Country Produce*. The public are invited to call and examine for themselves.

G. B. ATKINS,
Foot of Hay Mount.

N. B.—CONSTANTLY on hand, an assortment of almost *all kinds* of *Foreign* and *Domestic*

Spirits, Wines, &c.

G. B. A.

Fayetteville, October 9, 1837. 62tf

Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having been appointed *Wholesale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased.

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834. E. J. HALE.

Protestant Episcopal Church.

A SPECIAL Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in this Diocese, will be held in Christ Church, Raleigh, on Saturday the 25th of November next; at which time and place it is earnestly desired that a full representation be present, as the subjects to be considered are of the deepest interest to the welfare of the Diocese.

By order of the Bishop and Standing Committee,

E. L. WINSLOW, Sec'y of Convention.

Fayetteville, Oct. 7, 1837. 62tm

☞ The Raleigh Register, Newbern Spectator, Salisbury Watchman, Elizabeth City Star, Wilmington Advertiser, will please publish the above

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WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscriber has received in part, and will be receiving by future arrivals, a fresh supply of SEASONABLE

GOODS,

Consisting of CLOTHS, CASIMERES, SATTINETS, MERINOES, SILKS, CALICOES, DOMESTICS, &c.—Also,

HATS, BONNETS, SHOES, UMBRELLAS, BLANKETS, and CUTLERY, together with almost every article usually kept in a Dry Goods Store. Those purchasing for *CASH*, may find it to their advantage to call.

EDM'D J. LILLY.

Fayetteville, Oct. 25, 1837. 64 4w.

Notice,

TO THE SOUTHERN & WESTERN TRADE.

THE Subscribers are now receiving on consignment, at manufacturer's prices, for cash or approved paper:

500 cases fur, silk and wool HATS, of all qualities,
50 do. Palm leaf do. plain and fancy.
100 do. Shaker, Straw and Tuscan Bonnets, fancy colors and plain.

Caps, Fur, &c.

—*Also*—

Agents for the sale of Cobb's American growth and manufactured Sewing Silk, of all colors, a first rate article. ORDERS SOLICITED.

BRADLEY & CO.
62 Liberty street, New York

New York, Oct 13. 1837. 64 4t.

TOBACCO.

BONN'S EXTRA FINE SWEET SCENT CHEWING TOBACCO.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their customers and public generally, that they have now on hand 800 boxes of this superior article, which has been so much approved of by the epicures of that article—together with an extensive assortment of every description of SEGARS, SNUFFS, SMOKING TOBACCO, &c. For sale on pleasing terms, at their

JAMES RIVER TOBACCO FACTORIES,

No. 24, PRATT STREET,
Opposite Baltimore & Ohio Rail Road Depot,
AND 92, S CHARLES STREET,
Opposite the Rail Road Ticket Office.

A. & J. BONN.

Baltimore, 20th October, 1837. 64-3w

Children's Toy Books,

For sale at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS JUST RECEIVED a large and splendid supply of

SPRING GOODS,

The principal part of which were purchased by the Package,—among which are

850 pieces Calicoes, 275 pieces Ginghams,
175 pieces French Muslins, elegant Muslin Capes,
120 pieces Irish Linen, Table Covers from 6-4 to 12-4,
8-4 Linen Diaper, Long Lawns, Bird's eye Diaper,
250 pieces blue and grey Drills, Rouen Cassimere,
Crape Camlet and Princetta,
185 pieces Linen Drilling, very cheap,
Belt, Cap and Bonnet Ribbons,
Superfine blue, black, green, olive & claret Cloth,
Do. Cassimeres, striped, checked, and plain,
25 pieces 6-4 French Bombazine, some extra sup.
3-4, 7-8, 4-4 and 6-4 brown & bleached Damasks,
Plaids and Apron Checks,
Thread Edging and Lace, Bobbinet do,
With many other articles in the Dry Goods line, in all about

315 PACKAGES.

Country Merchants and others wishing to purchase by Wholesale or Retail, will please call and examine the Goods.

April 3, 1837. 35tf

WHOLESALE STORE.

300 PACKAGES

JUST RECEIVED by the Subscribers, in addition to their former Stock, making the most complete assortment ever offered in this Market, consisting of

English, French, India and American GOODS,

Hardware, Cutlery, Saddles and Bridles, Groceries, &c. &c.

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

15 HHDS. Porto Rico SUGAR,
4 do prime St. Croix do,
10 barrels Loaf and Lump do
100 bags prime Rio Coffee,
20 hhds. Crockery, (ass'rtd for the country,)
100 cases Men's fashionable Hats,
20 do Drab and Black Negro do,
40 do Ladies' Bonnets, newest style,
30 do Mens' & Womens' Shoes & Brogans,
25 do Cotton and Wool Cards,
30 boxes Tin Plate,
20 do 8 × 10 and 10 × 12 Window Glass,
20 dozen Collins & King's Axes,
20 do Coffee Mills,
100 casks Nails, assorted,
100 dozen Weeding Hoes,
500 pair bright and blue Trace Chains,
20 dozen Scythes and Straw Cutters,
20 do Shovels and Spades,

Bags Pepper, Spice and Ginger, Powder, Shot, Lead, Smiths' Anvils and Vises, Madder, Camphor, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Starch, Brimstone, Salts, Saleratus, Gun Powder, Hyson and Young Hyson Tea, Essences, Patent Medicines, &c. and other articles too numerous to mention,—at WHOLESALE for *CASH*, good Paper, or Country Produce.

Call and examine.

NOTT & STARR, *Hay Street.*

Fayetteville, March 29, 1837. 34tf

Private Sale.

A NEW and elegant BAROUCHE and Harness, brass mounted, original cost $675, will be sold low for cash. Apply to

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

June 20, 1837. 46tf.

Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic PILLS.

THEY are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box, for sale, wholesale and retail, at the Drug and Medicine Store of

THOS. J. JORDAN,
Green street.

June 1, 1837. 44 tf.

For Rent.

THE STORE at present occupied by Mr. P. I. Tillinghast, on Hay street, will be rented for one year. Possession given on the 1st September next. For terms, apply to

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

July 22, 1837. 51tf

Convention Debates.

THE DEBATES in the Convention for the amendment of the Constitution of North Carolina, for sale, and also for delivery to subscribers in this place and in Bladen and Columbus counties.

E. J. HALE.

February, 1837.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen. For sale by

THOS. J. JORDAN,
Green Street.

June 1, 1837. 44tf.

SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, &c.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he still continues to carry on the above business, at the Stand formerly occupied by George W. Ragland & Co., Person street, Liberty Point, where he will constantly keep for sale a full supply of the above articles, and all others usually kept in his line, made of the best materials and workmanship, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

He returns his sincere thanks to the friends and customers of the late firm, for the liberal support given them, and assures all that may call on him hereafter, that they shall be accommodated with the same kind of work, he having made all the best Saddles of the late establishment for ten years past, and having formed an association with an experienced Harness Maker, who has worked for the late firm for five years past, he flatters himself that they will be able to give satisfaction to all who may call on them. All orders in their line thankfully received and punctually attended to. Repairing done at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms

MATTHEW N. LEARY.

September 10, 1837. 58 3m.

N. B. The business hereafter will be conducted under the firm of M. N. Leary & Co.

Rodgers's Cutlery.

THE Subscriber has just received a large supply of Rodgers's, Wostenholm's, Butcher's and Crook's Pen and Pocket KNIVES, of various kinds, and best quality.

E. J. HALE.

October 10, 1837.

Notice.

ALL those indebted to either of the Subscribers are requested to settle the same with Augustus W. Steel, at an early day, or the claims will be placed in the hands of an Attorney.

GEO. C. McNEILL,
EDM'D B. RICHARDSON,
EDM'D BLAKE.

Sept. 1837. 58tf.

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER having established himself in Wilmington for the purpose of transacting the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to him will be forwarded with the utmost dispatch. The strictest punctuality observed.—Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Staves, &c. as well as the purchasing of Groceries. He flatters himself that a knowledge of the business, combined with unremitting attention, will entitle him to a share of public patronage.

WM. C. DRAUGHON.

REFERENCES—O. P. Stark, Wilmington; Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Bolger, Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Hern, Fayetteville.

NEW BOOKS.

LIFE OF AARON BURR; Rosa; Poems; Dutchman's Fireside, by the author of Spy; Tales of St Nicholas; Mrs. Hemans's Poems; Forget me not Gift; Campbell's Poems; Sacred Melodies; Tucker's Life of Jefferson; Sparks's Theological Works, History of China, Mythology; Rienzi; Morton's Illustrations of Geology; Gray's Operative Chemist; Sullivan's Political Class Book; Taylor's Holy Living and Dying; Child's Family Book; Boy's do; Social Choir; Parley's Letter Writer; Preston's Book Keeping; Universal Geography; Course of Time, Swords's Pronouncing Gazetteer; Southern Songster; Doane's Mariner's Harmony, &c. &c.

Just received by

E. J. HALE.

March 14, 1837.

Notice,

THAT the Subscriber received letters of administration on the personal estate of Mathew Miles Draughon, dec'd, at September Term, 1836, of Cumberland County Court, and all persons having claims against the Estate of said deceased, are hereby requested to hand them in to the Subscriber within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery; and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to pay the Subscriber.

WM. C. DRAUGHON.

September 5, 1836

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of DOBBIN & JOHNSON, are hereby notified that the subscriber alone is authorized to settle the business, and it is essential that the accounts be settled without delay.

DANIEL DOBBIN.

Fayetteville, January 27.

HOLBROOK'S PATENT

For Churches, Manufactories, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bells of any in this country, having had contracts and agreements with the Subscriber to receive and forward all orders for their Bells of any size or description, which they will warrant of the very best quality, not surpassed by any Bells in the United States. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Factory Bells, of superior finish and tones. Orders and information given by

JAMES C. DOBBIN.

N B. They will warrant their Bells to ring well, and if any fail to give satisfaction, they may be returned for another. Also Old Bells received in exchange.

Fayetteville, October 20.

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Colognes for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, would here inform those wanting Stones that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* them to be *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish another instead.

C. J. ORRELL,
Brick Building, Hay street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836.

Rowand's Tonic Mixture.

FOR THE CURE OF AGUE AND FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY of this valuable Medicine. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

December 6, 1836.

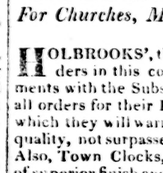
NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Executor to the last Will and Testament of JOHN DOBBIN, deceased, hereby notifies all persons indebted to the said Estate, to make immediate payment, as further indulgence cannot be given; and all persons having claims against said Estate, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JAMES C. DOBBIN.

June 13, 1837.

SADDLERY,



I HAVE moved my Shop to the House lately occupied by Dr. Thomas J. Jordan, on the North side of Hay street, nearly opposite Mr. Peter & McLaurin's Store. I will keep constantly on hand SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, and all other articles in my line of business, made of the best materials and in the neatest manner.

I return my sincere thanks to my friends and the public in general, for the liberal encouragement they have given me, and am determined by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of their custom. All orders executed with the shortest notice. Repairing done with neatness and dispatch.

GEORGE W. [illegible]

Fayetteville, Sept. 5, 1837.

Iron and Molasses.

In Store and for Sale by the Subscriber,

20 Tons Swedes Iron, (assorted)
10 do English.
40 hhds. prime retailing Molasses.

THOS SANDFORD & CO.

To Farmers.

JUST RECEIVED, eight and a half tons Nova Scotia PLASTER, the best kind for manure. Those that want rich land should call and apply for this Plaster, as now is the time to put it advantageously. Call on J. E. Pate, two doors south of the Market.

Fayetteville, March 27 1837.

Just received,

A FEW casks Thomastown Lime,
20 barrels calcined Plaister Paris, for sowing or casting,
20 do Nova Scotia Plaister, for Manure,
Hair and Laths kept constantly on hand.

All of which I will sell low for Cash.

He intends to keep a large and regular supply of these articles at all times, and from having been for near 20 years as a Bricklayer and Plasterer, can always speak confidently as to the quality of the articles.

JOHN E PATTERSON,
3 doors South of the Market.

February 22, 1837.

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100 REAMS Wrapping PAPER, received from the Salem Mills.

Also,

10 gross of the Farmer's and Planter's ALMANAC, for the year 1838, and for sale by

C. J. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, August 29, 1837.